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The People's Press.

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THE SONG OF THE SOWER.

The farmer stood at his open door,
Looked north, and south, and east and west;
'Good wife, the swallows are back once more,
Back again to their last year's nest.
I'm off to the fields to speed the plow,
The birds are singing on every bough.

"The skies are dreaming of summer blue;
Trees are dreaming of rustling leaves;
And I have a dream—God make it true—
Of standing corn and of golden sheaves;
Of meadows green, and of new-made hay,
And of reapers singing at dawn of day.

"Call all the boys; we must go afield,
To speed the plow and cast the seed;
God bless the seed, and make it to yield
Plenty, both man and beast to feed!
God bless the seed, and speed the plow,
For birds are singing on every bough."

Then out with his boys the farmer went,
Into the fields the soft spring morn,
Sowing the seed with a glad content,
Singing, while sowing the good seed corn,
"God bless the harrow, and bless the plow,
The corn, the wheat, and the barley mow!"

THE LAST WILL.

I.

There are many lovely towns lying along the Connecticut river, but none more lovely than that near which one of the Regicides concealed himself for a long time to escape pursuit. This old town has a double row of elm and maple trees on either side of its principal street, which extends two miles in length along the river. About half a mile from the southern end of the street stands the old Walbridge place. This has stood for nearly 200 years, and so many old memories are clustered about it that relatives near and remote would consider it a great misfortune if the estate were allowed to pass out of the family.

In the south parlor of the old house, on a bleak evening in January, 1860, an old man lay dying. He was the owner of the Walbridge homestead, and the last of the old stock. He had one son who was now standing by his bedside, and a dearly beloved daughter who for fifteen years had cared for him, and who now sat chafing his cold hands while her two children knelt at the foot of the bed, shading their eyes, dreading to know what this deathbed might reveal to them. John Walbridge, the old man's son, a wealthy distiller in a distant town, could scarcely restrain his selfish impatience that he had been detained here since yesterday, and his old father was still alive. The old man stirred, his eyes slowly opened.

"Mary, I want to see Mary."

"Here I am, father."

"Alone, alone."

Reluctantly the brother left the room, and the children were about to follow when the old man raised his head feebly—

"Robert—"

The mother, believing Robert to be wanted, detained him, carefully closing the door. With difficulty the dying man spoke. His words were disconnected, but he made them understand that he wanted to speak of his will, and he twice or thrice repeated, "The last—the last." They imagined that there was more than one will and that he had been unable or unwilling to choose between them.

"Afraid of John"—gasped the old man. "Look out—" Again he muttered incoherently. "I put it in the—"

Thinking to help his feebleness, Mary asked, "Did you leave your last will in your study?"

A decided negative movement of the head and a glance of his eyes answered her. "In the—" He stopped. Mary turned her head and saw her brother John standing in the door. The dying man had seen him first and the sight arrested the words that trembled on his lips. The effort at conversation had exhausted the sick man, and although he several times opened his eyes and once or twice pressed Mary's hand feebly, he spoke no more and at midnight he died.

Robert, a lad of sixteen, was shrewd enough not to mention the conversation, which had evidently not been overheard by his Uncle John, and who, as only the last disjointed sentence reached his ears, had failed in his object in eavesdropping.

During the interval between the old man's death and burial John Walbridge, as the only son and sole heir of his father's large estate, remained master of the house. He had just now a special reason for discovering any will made of late by his father, for in a recent visit he had with some difficulty convinced his father of the incapacity of any woman to manage business; and having given his promise that he would provide for his sister Mary and her children liberally, he had the satisfaction of seeing his father sign a will bequeathing to him the bulk of the family property, leaving only a small balance in bequests to various relatives, and to the church of which he was a member and supporter. Much to John's anxiety, however, he had not seen the will witnessed, for his father was unwilling to make Mary a witness of her own misfortune, and the one domestic was away for the night. John, however, exacted from his father the promise that the will should be witnessed in the morning, nothing having been changed meanwhile. He had such confidence in his father's word that he left early in the morning, without having ascertained anything save that his father was as well as usual.

II.

To the funeral of Deacon John Walbridge gathered all the old settlers for miles around. He had been well known and beloved, and many were the wishes expressed for Mary's fortune, and many expressed the hope that John would not inherit any of the old father's honestly earned wealth to add to his nefarious trade. Robert, finding that his Uncle John had discovered his father's will in the study, and remembering that his grandfather had stoutly denied that it was in that room, spent much time in haunting other places of concealment with which the old house was well supplied. His efforts met with no success. Mary, too, sought in many places, but finally gave up the search as vain.

After the funeral, according to custom, the will was read, and John Walbridge was found to be the sole heir. The lawyer who read the document continued to curiously examine it after he had ceased reading, and finally called John's attention to some words faintly traced below the signature. These they finally made out to read:

"My curse upon him if he does not care for Mary and her children."

For a time these words recurred frequently to John's mind, and made him uncomfortable; but he soon dismissed the thought of fear, and calmly bade Mary remember that she with her two children had had a good home here for fifteen years, when she had been left a widow and penniless. These children had been thus far kept in school and well clothed, and as Robert was now of an age to earn his own living, he would advise his sister to place the boy without delay in some clerkship. He had, himself, some influence in his own town, and he would cheerfully use it in Robert's behalf. As for the girl, as she was yet too young to help herself, he would undertake to clothe her and keep her in the same school where she now was until she was sixteen years old. He intended to sell the old house as soon as an opportunity offered, but until such time as he could find a buyer Mary might remain there with her child as she had done. Mary was so indignant at her brother's treatment of her that she would have rejected the proposal with the scorn it merited had not Robert begged her to submit. He was still positive that another will was somewhere concealed, and to leave the house was to lose the chance of finding its hiding-place. Thus it happened that the uncle returned to his business, leaving his sister and her children in charge of the old house.

III.

Robert's one idea, now, was to find the will that he was sure must be concealed somewhere in the house. With patience almost inexhaustible, he turned out the contents of every old bureau, ransacked the frames for any little drawer that might be concealed from casual observation, he examined every cupboard, the boards in the floor, the old clock, the old bedsteads with a curious drawer under the head—a place which ancestors thought to be a safe hiding-place for valuables while the owner slept. Robert dreamed out strange holes and corners which in his feverish wakening he could not find. Often did Mary advise her son to give up the idea which absorbed him and try to find employment suited to his age and attainments. Not to be beholding to his uncle, Robert sought and obtained a situation as clerk in the small store to which the postoffice was attached. He thus learned the method of two kinds of business at once, and proved himself so competent that there was soon no danger of his being supplanted by any one else so long as he chose to retain the position.

Nothing more was said about the sale of the old place, but a man came once to look at the premises, and Robert soon after heard a rumor of a mortgage upon the property. John Walbridge had not always been such a hard-hearted brother as he now proved himself to Mary in her emergency. He had of late been conducting his business on a large scale, and speculated largely in tobacco. He had lost large sums upon the crops left unsold upon his hands, and his business at the distillery was thus crippled. He hoped the next season would be better. If he could only dispose of the large stock of tobacco stored in his barns he would be all right once more. While he was in torture between hope on the one hand and fear of failure on the other, his immense barns, all situated near each other, and filled with choice tobacco, caught fire from some cause unknown on a blustering night. The dry and papery stock burned like tinder. Nothing was saved, but he said to himself: "After all, the insurance will help me out of my difficulties." But on arriving at the office of the agent he received the overwhelming news that "the policy expired yesterday."

Ruin stared him in the face. His creditors, on learning the state of the case, and remembering the insurance, as he had done, presented their claims. Many of them had waited for months, as a creditor often trusts a man reputed to be wealthy. A heavy mortgage had been put upon the distillery property to raise money to pay those creditors who were the most clamorous. The old homestead also was mortgaged heavily, to meet the demands of other creditors. These were the largest, but not by any means all his debts, and, worst of all, the wretched man had not a spark of conscience left; otherwise he must have been harassed day and night because of his broken promise to his father.

IV.

Nearly two years passed while all these changes were transpiring. Robert had become a skillful clerk. Bessie had been kept steadily in school, and in June would graduate from the high school in her own town. She would soon be competent to take care of herself. In John Walbridge's life, meanwhile, one misfortune seemed but to pave the way for another. The loss of his property was followed by the death of his wife. He had but one child, a daughter, whom he dearly loved. For her he had intended to amass a fortune. This child, Mary, had been blessed with a good and judicious mother. Mary had been subjected to many a taunt aimed at the distiller's daughter. John loved his daughter dearly, and had often promised himself that when he had cleared $50,000 for her he would give up the business altogether for her sake.

Thus matters stood in May, 1862, when two men from the city presented themselves at the office of John Walbridge, and reminding him that the mortgages in their hands were legally due, demanded payment of the same. John was unable to pay, but he had fully expected to be able to come to some terms with them and thus put off the evil day. He was doomed to disappointment. "Pay now or we attach all." He was forced to yield to the situation, having no money wherewith to pay.

That night the poor man fell a victim to some shock that deprived him ever after of his mental faculties. He never knew his daughter again. He was never able to wait upon himself more. He was a helpless burden on his faithful daughter's hands.

V.

Out of the dear old house Mary and her two children were driven. The furniture, however, they were allowed to retain, and with it they fitted up a small house which Robert's means enabled him to hire. As the uncle and cousin were destitute they were welcomed into the household, and the two little families were dependent upon the exertions of Robert. However, when the new school year opened Bessie received an appointment as teacher, and thus was enabled to assist her brother.

Among the furniture of the homestead was a very old piano, with little square legs, in size like old-fashioned table legs, and fitted with the round, brass ornaments we sometimes see on bedsteads and bureaus in our grandmother's rooms. After John Walbridge and his daughter became part of the little household Mary sorely missed her piano, but the cousins laughingly assured her they could well supply the deficiency. They all hastened to the lumber room and endeavored to open the old spinet, but it was locked—nailed up, in fact.

Robert in his enthusiasm broke open the old instrument; but to the disappointment of all not one string was left. The case was full of papers and bundles of documents.

An idea occurred to Robert—the missing will!

"Keep back. Don't touch a thing for your lives, until I look!" he cried.

He quickly removed roll after roll of dusty papers, and at last his eye caught sight of one envelope fresher and less dusty than the rest.

"Last Will and Testament of John Walbridge"—the date but a few days preceding the old man's death, later than the one by which John Walbridge, Jr., had come into possession of his father's property. Robert's breath came thick and fast.

"See! see! mother, look! I cannot read," and he fainted quite away.

There it was—the missing will; and as John Walbridge could not mortgage what was not his—by this, the latest will, all the old homestead belonged to Mary and her children.

Imagine the rejoicing. They softened it as much as possible for Cousin Mary's sake, and when after her father's death she became Robert's wife she had the full share of all the pleasures that the old homestead afforded.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Bad Boy and the Grocery Man.

"Say, do you think a little practical joke does any hurt?" asked the bad boy of the grocery man, as he come in with his Sunday suit on and a bouquet in his buttonhole, and pried off a couple of figs from a new box that had been just opened.

"No, sir," said the grocery man, as he licked off the syrup that dripped from a quart measure, from which he had been filling a jug. "I hold that a man that gets mad at a practical joke, that is, one that does not injure him, is a fool, and he ought to be shunned by all decent people. That's a nice bouquet you have in your coat. What is it, pansies? Let me smell of it," and the grocery man bent over in front of the boy to take a whiff at the bouquet. As he did so a stream of water shot out of the innocent-looking bouquet and struck him full in the face, and ran down over his shirt, and the grocery man yelled murder, and fell over a barrel of ax-helves, scythe snaths, and then groped around for a towel to wipe his face.

"You blamed little rascal!" yelled the grocery man at the boy, as he took up an ax-helve and started for him, "what kind of a goldlasted squirt gun you got there? I will maul you by thunder," and he rolled up his shirt sleeves.

"There, keep your temper. I took a test vote of you on the subject of practical jokes before the machine began to play upon the conflagration that was raging on your whisky nose, and you said a man that would get mad at a joke was a fool, and now I know it. Here, let me show it to you. There is a rubber hose runs from the bouquet, inside my coat to my pants pocket, and there is a bulb of rubber that holds about half a pint and when a fellow smells of the posy I squeeze the bulb, and you see the result. It's fun where you don't squirt it on a person that gets mad."

The grocery man said he would give the boy half a pound of figs if he would lend the bouquet to him for half an hour to play it on a customer, and the boy fixed it on the grocery man, and turned the nozzle so it would squirt right back into the grocery man's face. He tried it on the first customer that came in and got it right in his own face and then the bulb in his pants pocket got to leaking and the rest of the water ran down the grocery man's trousers leg, and he gave it up in disgust, and handed it back to the boy.—*G. W. Peck.*

The Rothschilds.

The Rothschilds own as many fine mansions on the soil of France as were possessed by the royal line of Valois. Chief among them is Ferrieres, the residence destined to pass from generation to generation to the eldest son of the house of Rothschild in France, in order that he may there maintain a sovereign pomp as the chief of the dynasty. All the Rothschilds are at home there, and are treated like kings. There are no such things as "invitations" or "visits." Flanked by four towers, Ferrieres, in its architecture, recalls Windsor castle. Both are composed of different buildings, belonging to different periods. Ferrieres is comfortable, as well as luxurious. A little tramway is laid on the passage to the kitchens, and is worked by steam, to take the dishes to the dining-room. Court etiquette reigns among the company. The Prince of Wales never goes to Paris without accepting an invitation to Ferrierss.

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

The cotton factors of St. Louis have united in a circular addressed to the merchants, farmers and tenants of the cotton belt, advising them to abandon the credit system and to discourage the planting of a large acreage in cotton this year, and to devote their labors first to the raising of grain, cattle and hogs, giving a smaller portion of their time to the culture of cotton.

Drunkenness has been investigated by Professor Verga, of Milan. According to him, men or women given to intoxication are, strange to say, seldom given to kleptomania or suicide. A woman is less apt to take to liquor than a man, but when she does she can hardly be reclaimed. She becomes shameless and abominable, but seldom dangerous. Cold weather seems to cause men to take to strong drink and mild weather has the same influence upon women.

The son of a Baptist clergyman of Philadelphia went into the army and served through the war, faithfully as an officer and uprightly as a man. When he was discharged, to the astoundment and horror of his friends, he promptly and deliberately became a thief, and follows that calling, serving one sentence after another in the penitentiary, refusing to return to his friends and respectability, declaring that he prefers his present mode of life to any other. The case is one without recorded precedent or parallel.

The swindle planned by a Cincinnati showman consisted in advertising for a treasurer for a minstrel show and getting $500 from a candidate as pretended security. A country grocer was caught by the prospect of making a tour of the country on a salary of $25 a week, with all expenses paid, and he supposed that he was safe against fraud because a company was ready to actually start out. But the performers were amateurs, lured into the affair at no cost to the managers, who fled with all the money after the first performance. The grocer committed suicide.

An international exhibition of a novel character is projected to be held in Paris next autumn under the auspices of the Societe Protectrice des Animaux. The catalogue is to include all apparatus, furniture, etc., connected with the breaking and use of horses. It is possible that the exhibition may become extended so as to embrace appliances employed in the relations of mankind with other animals. The corporation of Paris have granted the use of the Pavilion in the Champs Elysees for the month of September next for the exhibition. The society referred to, which has been established over thirty years, now numbers some 6,000 members, and, thanks to its efforts, in few countries is more done than in France for the protection of the animal world.

A specimen of the "angry tree," indigenous to Australia, is growing on a farm in Nevada and is now eight feet high. When the sun sets its leaves fold together and the ends of the tender twigs coil up like a pigtail. If the twigs are handled the leaves move uneasily for a minute or more. A singular thing concerning the tree was its apparent resentment on being removed from a pot, in which it had matured, into a much larger pot. Hardly had it been placed in its new quarters before the leaves began to stand up in all directions, like the hair on the tail of an angry cat, and soon the whole plant was in a quiver. At the same time it gave out an odor most pungent and sickening, resembling the odor given off by rattlesnakes and other kinds of snakes when teased. So strong and offensive was this smell that it had to be removed from the house for several days.

Atlanta has gained greatly by her cotton exhibition of 1881. There has been a continuous inflow of people and capital, and real estate has been in constant demand for residences and mercantile purposes. A grain elevator and cotton compress has been built; a spinning company has completed and nearly filled its capacious building with machinery, and is preparing to double its capacity; the great fair building has been purchased by a company with a capital of $250,000, and is half filled with machinery; companies have been formed for building apparatus to prepare cotton for the spinner; fertilizer and other manufactories have been established in and near the city; and a concern has been organized for the manufacture of oleomargarine. The aggregate capital invested since the exposition in manufacturing enterprises is about $1,500,000, employing no fewer than 2,000 operatives, and paying annual wages approximating $800,000.

According to Professor Langley scientific men are convinced that space is not an utter void, but that it furnishes the carbonic acid gas by means of which plants and animals grow. It is calculated that the earth has absorbed the carbon of the atmosphere one hundred times over, and that its replenishment comes from within the space between the planets. Newton hinted at this, but did not fully comprehend it, two hundred years ago. Once in thirty years the earth is precipitated into meteor streams. These have been identified with comets. These meteoric fragments, which undoubtedly come from the head of comets, are composed of real sandstone, like that which holds the copper of Lake Superior. It is manifest, therefore, that these come from worlds not unlike our own and that meteors and comets are portions of demolished out-worn worlds. This, if true, remarks the Detroit *Free Press*, is what the inhabitants of the earth must look forward to, and which, though not quite so definite, is far more formidable than Wiggins' storm.

The *Nowoje Wremla*, of St. Petersburg, recently gave an outline of a remarkably drastic law which it is proposed to enact to lessen the evil of intemperance in Russia. First it is proposed that no drinking-house shall be allowed to be erected in the neighborhood of factories and workshops; that no selling of drink for consumption on the premises shall be permitted except in a limited number of places in the more public and general resorts; that if drink is sold to children and minors, whether with or without their parents' consent, the public house at which this was done shall be closed by the police. Secondly, among the clauses dealing with the customer, there is one which proposes that "every incorrigible chronic drinker" shall forfeit the rights of a father. His children are to be taken away from him and regarded as the children of the state, by which they will be placed in some educational institute, where the father will be prohibited from interfering with them. In the case of an incorrigibly drunken husband the project suggests that the courts shall be allowed to grant his wife, upon her own appeal, a species of conditional divorce, with a guarantee of exclusive right to her earnings. Similarly at the request of a husband whose wife is an incorrigible drunkard, it is proposed that he be freed from the obligation of maintaining her and living with her. In neither case is this separation to be counted as a legitimate divorce, enabling the spouse of the incorrigible tippler to contract a second union. We hear that the special commission included a large number of medical assessors.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

William Johnson, a wealthy farmer of Southwold, near Fingal, Ontario, owns a milk-white, mild-eyed steer weighing 3,200 pounds, and standing fully nine feet high. Mr. Johnson is very fond of his "pet," and rather than part with him has refused some liberal offers.

Water saturated with alum is recommended by a French scientist as a speedy and effectual remedy for extinguishing fires. His proposition is based on the theory that the alum would coat the objects wetted with it, intercept the access of atmospheric oxygen and thus stay combustion.

The belief is common that during a considerable fall a person must be asphyxiated by the rapid rush through the air, which constantly accelerates as the distance fallen increases; but the weight of scientific opinion seems to favor the view that, if asphyxia ever results during falls, the distance fallen must be very great.

It takes two hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes to make a ton of potato starch. Its manufacture, which is very simple, is as follows: After being thoroughly washed and freed from dirt the potatoes are reduced to a pulp by means of a grater. The pulp, placed in a sieve, is washed by streams of falling water, the starch being carried through the sieve into a proper receptacle and the fiber washed away as waste. The starch is carried with the water passing through the sieve into a stirring-tank, in which it is washed from the finer particles of waste, and, being heavier than water, sinks to the bottom. It is then further cleansed in other tanks by washing and stirring, until the water is clear and is drawn off. The starch is then removed to a kiln, where it is dried and rendered fit for market.

A correspondent of the London *Engineer* makes a curious suggestion: Men have not yet learned to fly through space like birds; but why should they not take a hint from the *Engineer*, and construct an aerial line worked by electricity? Locomotives are almost useless off the rails, and aeronauts may be well content if they learn to fly along wires. The projector would substitute for the unwieldly balloon a light, stout plane, shaped like a kite, balanced by a car, and propelled by a screw, driven at a good speed by a dozen or more Trouve machines arranged in couples along the propeller shaft. By a line of stout telegraph wire led on poles from Berlin to Paris, or from Pekin to St. Petersburg he would transmit a 100-horse power along the wire by powerful dynamos at stations, say a hundred miles apart, which would be taken to the flying plane by two light wires, having contact carriages at the lower ends. The wire would have to be strong to stand the strain of a heavy wind on the buoyant kite, but it is much more probable that men will learn to fly along wires before they are able to fly alone promiscuously through the air.

HEALTH HINTS.

Finely-grated horseradish root, thoroughly rubbed up with white sugar and taken slowly, cures hoarseness.

If you wound the hand or foot with a rusty nail, smoke the wound with burning wool or woolen cloth. Fifteen or twenty minutes in the smoke will remove all pain from the worst class of inflammation.

Concerning Bright's disease, Dr. Meigs concludes that it is not necessarily incurable; that as the cause of death it is on the increase; that it is often preceded or induced by gravel; that the excessive use of alcoholic liquors is a common cause.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

A correspondent of the *Druggists' Circular* recommends the following as the best remedy against dandruff, itching of the scalp and falling of the hair: Borate of soda, ten drams; salicylic acid, ten scruples; tincture of cantharides, six ounces; bay rum, twenty-five ounces; rose water, twenty-five ounces; boiling water, enough to make four and one-half pints. Dissolve the borax and the acid in boiling water; mix the bay rum and rose water with the solution; then add the rest and filter.

The manufacture of macaroni and vermicelli is assuming large dimensions in California. A peculiar kind of wheat is used that is grown on the islands of the Sacramento river from seed imported from Italy. About 10,000 sacks of this wheat are used every year. Some 30,000 boxes of the macaroni are consumed annually in the States and Territories west of the Rocky mountains, exclusive of the city of San Francisco, which uses 25,000 boxes more. Over 15,000 boxes go to Mexico, Australia, Central America, China, the Sandwich and South Sea Islands. Alaska calls for 10,000 pounds, and some is sent even to Siberia.

WAIFS OF A GREAT CITY.

HOW NEW YORK'S ABANDONED CHILDREN ARE LOOKED AFTER.

Helpless Little Outcasts Who Are Picked Up in the City Streets—How They Are Named—A Lucky Little Boy.

Mr. Blake, the superintendent of the department of charities and correction in New York city, tells a reporter some interesting facts about the little waifs that are abandoned by their parents in that city. The day the superintendent was interviewed there were six of these children picked up by the police. When brought in the superintendent numbers and names them, and they are then sent off to the asylum. They are christened by what the superintendent calls inspiration. He says:

"You see the moment I receive the children I am so busy I cannot stop to select particular names, so I give a child the first name that enters my head. Now, for instance," continued the superintendent, as he pulled a large volume over to him and opening it read, "we already have among the females Clara Morris, Charlotte Cushman, Fanny Davenport, Mary Anderson, Lydia Thompson, Lillian Russell, Sarah Bernhardt (because she is so thin), Myra Dashway, Maud Revere, Clara Vere de Vere, Ethel Harkness, Julia Orme, Maude Barrington, Marie Antoinette and last but not least, Lillian Langtry—of course, no relation to the English beauty," interjected Mr. Blake, as he perceived the reporter's sudden awe at the sound of the last name mentioned. "Among the males we have had not only George Washington, Winfield Scott, Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Jefferson, but also Edwin Booth, John McCullough, Peter Cooper, Thurlow Weed, namesakes of all the commissioners of this department and of well-known public men, such as Roscoe Conkling, President Arthur, ex-Judge Folger, Congressman S. S. Cox and Benjamin Wood."

The manner of their abandonment is told as follows: "The six received today were picked up in various parts of the city. The first one received is three months old. The child was found far from Madison avenue, on a stoop, and almost frozen to death. I called that one Arthur Howard. The second one, a plump little girl, was discovered in the hallway of an east-side house. I gave her the name of Fanny Desmond. The third one—just a month old—who was found making a great hubbub on the top of a well-filled ash barrel on Twenty-third street, will be known as Annie Fowler. The fourth is a boy two years old, found in the hallway of a house below Grand street. He was given the name of William Prescott. Number five is a tiny female infant found on the east side of town and called Carrie Taylor, and the last one, Alice Harding, came from uptown, not far from Central park. A well-dressed young woman met a little girl in the street, whom she asked to hold her child while she went into a corner grocery store for a minute. The little girl took the child and waited many minutes. Becoming anxious, she inquired at the grocery store for the lady who asked her to hold the baby, but she could nowhere be found. She slipped out by a back door, and has not been heard from since." Mr. Blake said that very frequently these children were adopted with fortunate results. Here is a case he mentioned: "Some time ago an elderly gentleman came here and got a nice boy from us. He desired to bring the boy up as his son. The old gentleman was in good circumstances and in every particular a worthy applicant. That boy grew up and became greatly beloved by his benefactor, who died a few months ago, leaving his whole estate to his adopted son, who is now a young man about sixteen years of age. In accordance with his benefactor's will, he is to be allowed the sum of $1,000 a year for his education and maintenance until he is of age. Then from his twenty-first to his twenty-fifth year he is to be allowed the sum of $3,000 per annum and at the age of twenty-five is to be given the bulk of the estate, which, I understand, is valued at several hundred thousand dollars."

Waggish to the Last.

Probably no Indiana lawyer was nevermore eccentric and more waggish than was old Jim Brown, of Lawrenceburg. His birth was a joke, and at the deathbed the ruling passion caused smiles when there would otherwise have been tears. Some one of the clergy of the city who had offended him was sent for. As the man of God entered the sick room, Brown said:

"I'm dying and I want you to pray for me."

The minister complied, knelt by the bedside, and, when in the midst of the most fervent invocation, Brown suddenly reached for his trousers, which were lying hard by, thrust his hand in his pocket, extracted his wallet, drew forth a $10 bill and held it before the face of the kneeling man. The minister, hearing the rustling, naturally opened his eyes, and seeing the proffered wealth, ceased praying, solemnly shook his head, and said:

"We never accept any remuneration for offering spiritual consolation."

"Don't you?" gasped the dying man—"don't you? Well, I'll be blamed if I'd make such a plea as you've made for less than $10."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Cost of the Cup.

The amount of liquor consumed in Great Britain is enormous. It amounts to $60,000,000 every month, i. e., $15,000,000 every week, and about $25 for every second day and night. There are 3,508,480 letters in the Bible, and if $206 were placed on every letter it would represent the annual expenditure in Great Britain and Ireland. The grain consumed by brewers and distillers is sufficient to provide four loaves a week to every family in the United Kingdom. These figures are really startling.—*Demorest.*

In Florida the strong fiber of the leaves of a species of cactus is turned into rope, its juice into a pleasant beverage, and its trunk, after the removal of the pith, into pails.

A Night Run of Cattle.

General Brisbin describes an event which occurs occasionally among large droves of cattle on the plains of the far West. He says: Last fall a large herd of big steers for market were being driven across the country from Muscleshell to Billings, on the Northern Pacific railroad, where they were to be shipped on the cars for Chicago. There were about 2,000 head, I should judge, the property of a Mr. De Hass, a very young man. One evening a military camp had been made just ahead of the cattle and on the same side of the creek with them, up which the herd was being driven. A storm coming up, the cattle exhibited some signs of uneasiness. Mr. De Hass sent word to the military officer that he had better get his men, wagons and animals on the opposite side of the creek and out of the way, as he feared there was going to be a "night run." The herders were instructed to keep their horses saddled and be ready to mount at a moment's notice. The cattle were very uneasy, getting up, lying down again, and shifting about as if uncomfortable. At last about midnight there came a sharp flash of lightning, followed by a heavy peal of thunder, and in an instant the whole herd was upon their feet. "Mount and whip out," cried De Hass, and the herder, who was at the head of the column, drove off a few of the leading steers in the direction they were to go. All the others followed, and the herd was soon in full flight. The herders made no effort to check or control them further than to keep them going straight; they rode at the head of the column, one on each side of them swung to the right or left, and keeping the trail; bluffs and precipices were avoided, and the open flat ground courted. The run lasted about two hours when a gorge was being neared, in which the cattle would crowd and break their limbs. They were now quite tired, and the herders determined to exert their authority and stop the run. The head of the column was bent out on the prairie, and circled round and round until the cattle became tied up in a huge ball and could not move at all. In this way they were obliged to stand until morning, the herders riding round and round them, and keeping them completely tied up. At daylight they were allowed to "open out." First, the outer edge scattered, then layer after layer, until the huge pile of beef was once more a herd grazing as quietly as if nothing had happened.

The Newspaper.

A Boston minister, the Rev. M. J. Savage, in a recent sermon on the newspaper, said: "I believe that the daily newspaper is an engine of incalculable power; and that in the main and in the long run its power is exerted for the enlightenment and lifting up of mankind. I believe it only needs that public opinion should be so developed so as to make it a losing process for any newspaper to be guilty of those things I have indicated. It only needs this to make it what it claims to be, the most important factor in molding and guiding the life of the world. And we, of all others, have reasons to rejoice in this. For the modern newspaper, in drifting the latest teaching of science, in revealing the religious condition of other races, past and present, in scattering knowledge common to the few best thinkers of the world so as to make it the common property of men, is preaching our gospel and doing our work. If true to this function, it cannot help preaching the gospel, first, of intelligence—wide, free, fearless intelligence; and then the gospel of public good, which means, translated into Biblical phrase, the gospel of everlasting righteousness."

Perils of California Agriculture.

Briggs' great orchard illustrates the dangers of planting on riparian bottoms in California. Briggs was offered $60,000 for his orchard in February. It was on an affluent of the American river, that falls into the Sacramento miles below. He declined selling. A few days later the whole orchard was buried beneath ten thousand tons of coarse gravel and boulders brought down in a rushing flood from the auriferous gravel mines above. In the twinkle of an eye every tree disappeared. Only here and there could be seen a treetop to indicate the locality of the orchard which a few months before was famous for its wealth of varied fruitage. It is now forever debarred from resurrection by a dense forest of willows thirty feet high covering the whole surface. But the indomitable Briggs planted more extensively elsewhere, and he still leads in fruit production and in successful realization. In such a roaring flood on American river, Sacramento, Smith's extensive and most ornate public gardens, valued at $100,000 an acre, were swept away bodily, and the brother owners were ruined. Every year such floods destroy thousands of acres of the richest bottoms along our rivers.

Cost of Getting Up a Gilded Youth.

"Well? And so this is a gilded youth? Is it not a pretty dear?"

"Oh, yes! It is as pretty as a little red wagon!"

"Who made it?" "It is self-made, but the pattern was imported."

"Was it expensive to make?"

"Very costly. Figure it up."

Cravat and pin	$15 00
Shirt collar	25
Other clothing	100 00
Watch and chain	150 00
Jewelry	25 00
Cash on hand	7 25
Education	20,000 00
Experience	10,000 00
Total	$30,318 50

"Quite costly! What dividend is the investment paying?"

"Its running expenses are much too great for it to pay dividends. There are monthly assessments on its stockholders."

"There are persons then who take stock in it?"

"Oh, yes, plenty, for it has very pleasing ways."

The proposed county of Park in Montana will have an area of 12,000 square miles; nearly ten times that of the whole of Rhode Island.

THE BLACKSMITH'S SONG

Through the casement, roseate Dawn
Already steals with cheering ray;
Let's to the forge, and wake the morn
With boist'rous voice and jocund lay!

Bellows, blow; and furnace, smoke
Bend the glowing metal soon;
Hammer, fall with telling stroke!—
Sing to my anvil's, merry tune,
Pong, Pong—
"Strike while the iron's hot"

With lusty strokes my hammer rings:
Strike hard! 'Tis for your chubby boy
Who to his mother fondly clings,
And trills his cooing notes of joy.

Thanks to the sweat that bathes my face
The paths of learning he shall tread,
And Knowledge makes her dwelling-place
Within my darling's fair young head!

Labor unto the heart gives ease,
And will our daily bread supply;
It decks the charms of my Theresa,
My wife, my household deity!

Our hands were never formed to make
Muskets or sword-blades, bolts or chains;
God gave us arms for labor's sake;
Our minds He for Love's work ordains!

Now all who day by day pursue
Some darling hope, some cherished end—
Old hearts, who have but power in view;
Young hearts, who Love's soft call attend.

Men who would wield the sword or pen—
Sages and fools—peasants and kings—
If you'd succeed, take as the word
Of wisdom what my anvil rings:
Pong, Pong, Pong!
"Strike while the iron's hot."

—*Old French Song.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

West Pointers—Weather vanes.

A put-up job—Building houses.

Subject to fits, and pretty bad ones sometimes—Tailors.

The most humorous member of a dog is the wag of his tail.—*Burlington Free Press.*

It is said that deaf and dumb people always take a hand in conversation.—*Evansville Argus.*

The tramp is not, as a general thing, wealthy, but he can afford to spend his summer in the country.—*Siftings.*

Fish are not good conversationalists; but if you strike the right line you can draw them out.—*New York Journal.*

"How can I expand my chest?" asked a stingy fellow of a physician. "By carrying a large heart in it," was the reply.

A second-hand clock won't bring much, yet no one would want a clock with the second hand omitted.—*Saturday Night.*

There is one thing about Munchausen, says a Philadelphia paper, to his credit. The baron never tried to be a weather prophet.

A New York paper has been publishing the "Horrors of Sing Sing." Nothing is said in the article about "Pinafore" performances.—*Pleasure.*

A small boy who was playing truant the other day, when asked if he wouldn't get a whipping when he got home, replied: "What is five minutes' licking to five hours' of fun."

They are building tenement houses so high in New York that the man who occupies the top floor is obliged to start for home about 9 o'clock in the evening in order to reach his bed after midnight.—*Norristown Herald.*

"Is Miss Blank at home?" asked a faultlessly attired bore of the new girl. The girl took from her pocket a photograph, carefully scanned it, and after another look at the features of the visitor, answered: "No, sor; she has gone to Europe." He left.—*Philadelphia News.*

Landlord (to tenant): "Good-morning, sir, fine day, sir; just called round to see if it would be convenient for you to settle your quarter's rent, sir." Tenant: "Did, eh? Do you know, landlord, that none of the doors in the house will shut?" Landlord: "New house, sir; new house, you know; takes time to settle, sir." Tenant: "Ah! then there is a pair of us. I'm a new tenant: it takes time for me to settle, too. Good-morning. Call again."—*The Judge.*

"Can you give me ten cents, sir?" implored a ragged chap, accosting a gentleman on the street; "I haven't ate anything for a week." "What do you mean by telling such a story as that?" asked the gentleman; "I saw you at dinner in an eating-house not an hour ago." "Ah, but you misunderstood me," replied the tatterdemalion; "when I said I hadn't ate anything for a week I meant next week." He got his ten cents.—*Boston Transcript.*

A LOVELY SCENE.

We stood at the bars as the sun went down
Behind the hills on a summer day.
Her eyes were tender, big and brown,
Her breath as sweet as the new-mown hay.

Far from the west the faint sunshine
Glanced sparkling off her golden hair,
Those calm, deep eyes were turned toward mine,
And a look of contentment rested there.

I see her bathed in the sunlight flood,
I see her standing peacefully now;
Peacefully standing and chewing her cud,
As I rubbed her ears—that Jersey cow.

—*Harvard Advocate.*

Difference of Time.

At 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, at Washington, it is:

12:12 P. M. Saturday at New York, United States.
12:24 P. M. Saturday at Boston, United States.
4:34 P. M. Saturday at Lisbon, Portugal.
4:55 P. M. Saturday at Edinburgh, Scotland.
5:07 P. M. Saturday at London, England.
5:17 P. M. Saturday at Paris, France.
5:58 P. M. Saturday at Rome, Italy.
6:42 P. M. Saturday at Berlin, Prussia.
6:14 P. M. Saturday at Vienna, Austria.
6:22 P. M. Saturday at Cape Town, Africa.
7:04 P. M. Saturday at Constantinople.
11:01 P. M. Saturday at Calcutta, India.
12:54 A. M. Sunday at Pekin, China.
2:48 A. M. Sunday at Melbourne, Australia.
4:51 A. M. Sunday at Auckland, New Zealand.
8:58 A. M. Saturday at San Francisco, United States.
9:40 A. M. Saturday at Salt Lake, United States.
11:08 A. M. Saturday at New Orleans, United States.
11:18 A. M. Saturday at Chicago, United States.
12 noon Saturday at Lima, Peru.

An average of 300 miners are killed annually in Victoria, Australia.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1883.

[Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1883.
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The Press entered its thirty-first (31st) volun e on January 1st, 1883.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the Press more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 30, 1883.

—President Arthur and party arrived at Jacksonville, Florida, on the 7th.

—Sprague has been defeated for Governor of Rhode Island.

—W. Q. Gresham, of Indiana, is the new Postmaster General.

—Peter Cooper died of pneumonia, last week, in New York, in the 93rd year of his age. He was a self-made man, and by energy and persevance became possessed of immense wealth. He founded and supported the well known Cooper Institute in New York city, where thousands of young people were educated free of charge. His funeral was largely attended by all classes of people.

—Forty-eight drummers' licenses were issued from the N. C. State Treasury during the past month of March, which brought in just $4,800. The receipts per annum from the sale of licenses are from $50,000 to $55,000.

—Judge Bond has issued orders that no more frivolous arrests should be made in South Carolina, without previous inquiry into the alleged matters. Numerous arrests had been made upon charges of election frauds which could not be sustained.

—The North Carolina Board of Agriculture will make a full display of State products at the New England Fair, to be held at Boston in September.

—Last Sunday's New York *Herald* contained 132 columns of advertisements, besides giving all the emrrent news all over the world. It is an octuple sheet, and is no doubt the largest newspaper in existence. It is a wonder of newspaper enterprise, and the advertising patronage of this one issue alone is quite a snug fortune.

—A Silk Association, composed exclusively of ladies, has been organized at Sumter, S. C. Land has been secured near the town, and a large number of mulberry trees purchased. The ladies propose to buy a reel and reel off the silk in Sumter instead of sending the cocoons off, and hope to have at some time a silk manufactory.

Wilmington Star Outlines.

Thirteen persons were crushed and burned to death in the hotel disaster at Greenville, Texas.

Heavy rains in Louisiana create alarm among planters; the indications are that many plantationf will be submerged.

The Pottoffice Department ordered that letters or postal cards be forwarded upon request, from office to office, until the party addressed is reached, without the payment of additional postage.

The trial of the Phœnix Park murder cases began at Dublin yesterday; Judge O'Brien addressed the grand jury, which returned true bslls against the prisoners.

The coronation of the Czar of Russia will probably be postponed.

The New South.

Mr. Henry E. Bowen, of the New York *Independent*, recently made an extensive Southern tour, going as far as Texas, visiting en route the principal cities of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky. His conclusion is that the future of the Southern States is no longer an unsolved problem—that "new life is swelling her veins, old customs and prejudices are dying, and strong influences are at work, which, at no distant day, will bring her to the front ranks of the producing and manufacturing States of the Union." Mr. Bowen confesses that the newspaper reader of the North can have no adequate idea of the vastly altered condition of things in the South since the war.—*News-Observer.*

MAD DOG IN CHURCH.—Last Sunday night, while Rev. Dr. Lattimer, was reading a chapter in the Bible in the Presbyterian Chapel at Davidson College, a mad dog rushed, howling, into the midst of the congregation and created the wildest confusion. The minister clambered on top of the pulpit and the congregation occupied every elevated place in the church. A student having a pistol, shot and wounded the dog, which was quickly despatched and dragged out of the building. The dog had been previously wounded outside and in his fright entered the church. No one was bitten or hurt and the service was resumed.

—*Charlotte Journal-Observer.*

—The Danish government ordered the Socialist Congress, in session at Copenhagen, to close forthwith; members of the Congress from foreign countries were ordered to leave Denmark.

—The largest national debt in the world is owed by France. It amounts to $4,683,840,000 or $117.79 for every man, woman and child in the country. Russia comes next with $4,314,607,599.

Stokes County.

The following tax assessors and listtakers were appointed by the county commissioners on last Monday, viz:

Yadkin Township—Assessors: E W Culler, Esq, J M Rutledge, A M Boyles. Lister, J Calvin Newsom.

Quaker Gap—Assessors, M T Smith, Esq. J L Smith, T C Christian. Lister, James A Leak.

Peter's Creek—Assessors, W F Campbell, Esq. Dr F Pringle, S M Shelton. Lister, P H Mabe.

Snow Creek—Assessors, A J Brown, Esq. O H Simmons, Sam'l Martin. Lister, M T Mitchell.

Sauratown—Assessors, S Adams, Esq. B Bailey, C H McAnally Lister, W N Blackburn.

Meadows—Assessors, T H Bain, Esq. W A Chaffin, S M Rierson. Lister, Joel F Hill.

Assessors are notified to meet with County Commissioners at Danbury, on the 1st Monday in May next, for consultation, &c., as to new valuation of lands.

The following are the newly appointed Justices of the Peace for Stokes County:

Meadows Township—S B Taylor, N O Petree, T H Bain, W V McCandless.

Peter's Creek—Wm Campbell, Alonzo J Pringle, G W Merritt.

Quaker Gap—Haywood Venable, Thos Christian, Dr R F Moir.

Yadkin—E W Culler, Calvin Newsom, Alex Boyles, (son of Solomon Boyles.)

Sauratown—C M Lasley, P H Martin, David Poindexter.

Beaver Island—J W Davis, Wm C Wilson, Thos F Carter.

Snow Creek—Z S Alley, Peter D Watkins, Samuel Ward.—*Reporter.*

—Mr. Daniel W. Courts, ex-Treasurer of North Carolina, died at his residence at Cary yesterday morning, aged 82 years. He was born in Culpepper county, Va. He was reared in Rockingham county, this State, and graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1823. He represented Surry county in the General Assembly in 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1836. At the session of the General Assembly of 1836 he was elected State Treasurer and was re-elected in 1838. In 1839 he was appointed by President Van Buren Consul of the United States at Manzanas, Cuba, which position he resigned after a short term. On returning to North Carolina he removed to Rockingham county, and resumed the practice of law. In 1843 and 1846 he represented that county in the House of Commons, and in the State Senate in 1850. At this session he was elected State Treasurer, which position he held until January 1863. His remains were taken to Rockingham county for interment.—*Raleigh Visitor.*

STATE FAIR AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS AGAIN.—We recently published an offer of a $36 set of maps as a special premium to be competed for at the State fair this fall by the pupils of public schools, outside of incorporated cities, for the best map drawing. We now take pleasure in stating, for the further benefit of the schools, that Messrs. Alfred Williams & Co., booksellers of this city, offer one Johnson Revolving Book Case, valued at $15, for the best county map, drawn by any pupil of a public school located in an incorporated town, the map to be of the county in which the pupil resides, and on the scale of one mile to the inch. Also Baker, Pratt & Co., New York, manufacturers of school furniture, through Messrs. A. Williams & Co., offer one handsome walnut teacher's desk, valued at $40, for the best drawn map of North Carolina by any teacher in the State, on a scale of six miles to the inch. These are most elegant and useful premiums and are well worth competing for.—*News-Observer.*

VENNOR'S PREDICTION FOR APRIL.—The detailed character of April seems to us to be somewhat as follows: April enters on a Sunday with a March storm, and the same day of the week is likely to continue stormy through the month. The 5th and 6th will likely prove stormy in lake regions and lower provinces. Newfoundland probably coming in for heavy gales. The 10th and 12th are probable dates for severe frosts. These were experienced in 1882. The 20th and 21st stormy and wet in majority of sections. The month will end cold and stormy and May-day may be ushered in with snow and sleet in northern and western sections and cold rains at others. There will probably be some unusual terms of warmth during this month, but altogether it will partake of its average character and be of a favorable description.

Mackerel at our Boarding-House.

Few people who eat salt mackerel stop to think of the adventurous life led by the men engaged in catching the creatures. These men are subject to hard knocks and every kind of exposure. The celebrated fishery of James G. Tarr & Bro., Gloucester, Mass., say: "We have had on board our vessels frequent cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, and summer complaint. Our captains say they wouldn't go to sea without PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER."

Life is too short to try half a dozen different kinds of "Sure Cures," when one suffers with a cough or cold stick to the best and use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, it will cure your cough and never disappoint you. All druggists sell it at twenty-five cents a bottle.

—Those who have seen the State House bell in Philadelphia, Penn., beheld the twenty-first largest bell in the world, there being only 20 larger, the largest of which is at Moscow in Russia, and weighs 443,772 pounds.

—Shaefer defeated Vignaux in the billiard tournament on Friday night last, at Chicago.

—Several American seamen are confined at Panama, charged with robbing the Railroad Company. They demand a speedy trial, as they are in a very damp and unhealthy dungeon. The resident U. S. Minister is looking into the matter.

Dr. Carver defeated Capt. Bogardus, on Saturday, near Marion, N. J., breaking 98 clay pigeons to Bogardus' 92. Bogardus was at the N. C. State Fair a few years since and is well known in this State.

—A Fenian nitro-glycerine factory has been seized at Birmingham, England.

STATE NEWS

—On Tuesday a week ago, the stockholders of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad met at Fayetteville. The meeting was a full and enthusiastic one, the object being the ratification or rejection of the act passed by the last legislature in regard to the purchase of the State's stock. It was unanimously ratified. Immediately after the ratification of the act the new syndicate held a meeting, when the full amount necessary to pay for the State's stock, etc., was paid in.

President Julius A. Gray and Dr. W. G. Lash went to Raleigh and paid State Treasurer Worth $88,675. Of this amount $30,000 is for the outstanding bonds of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. Co., with the accrued interest thereon; and $55,000 for the State's stock in the road. Treasurer Worth thereupon surrendered the bonds and gave up the certificates of stock. Receipts were passed and the transaction made complete and of record. The deed is signed by Governor Jarvis, Treasurer Worth, Secretary of State Saunders and Attorney-General Kenan, and was sealed and delivered in the presence of H. M. Worth and H. M. Cowan; the execution of the instrument being proved before Charles D. Upchurch, Esq., clerk of the Superior Court of Wake county.—*News-Observer.*

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railrood, held in Fayetteville last week, the following named gentlemen were elected as directors: Messrs. J. D. Williams, J. A. Gray, W. A. Moore, R. W. Donnell, D. W. C. Benbow, Eugene Morehead, R. T. Gray, K. M. Murchison, W. A. Lash, J. Morchead, A. Y. Stokes and E. L. Lilly. The directors then elected Mr. Julius Gray President, and Mr. John M. Rose, Secretary and Mr. George M. Rose, Attorney. The election of a Superintendent to fill L. C. Jones' place was postponed.

—The arrest and imprisonment at Columbia, S. C., of Hoke C. Secrest, the wife and child murderer, of this State, has brought the incidents and details of that most revolting murder fresh to the minds of the people of this section, and now that he has been captured, there is a decided opinion manifested against sending him back to the asylum. It is the general belief that he has been only assuming insanity, and the sentiment generally expressed is that a new trial should be ordered. Hoke Secrest was not acquitted of murder. He was convicted before Judge Gudger at McDowell court, and on appeal was granted a new trial for error in admitting improper testimony. He then pretended to become a driveling idiot, muttering all the time, pulling his clothes and refusing to recognize any one.

Dr. Grissom says Secrest completely fooled him and led him to make this remark to Judge Schenck jocosely: "I once believed almost everybody was more or less insane, now I don't believe anybody is insane. Secrest has destroyed all my theories."

Secrest, if sane, and Dr. Grissom will so certify, can be put on trial at once for murder. The skeletons and clothes of the mother and child are still in a box in the clerk's office at Marion, ready to testify against him for the most diabolical murder ever committed in this State.

—*Journal-Observer.*

Says the Lenoir *Topic*: Mr. John P. Rogan, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C., was sent to this county to make ethnological researches, and he began operations on a rocky mound, 300 yards west of the woolen mills at Patterson. It was a burial mound. The next mound examined was on the lands of T. F. Nelson, on the Yadkin, the remains of sixteen Indians were found, one in the centre in an erect attitude surmounted and covered by rock. Around him were grouped nine buried in stone and six without. The one that was sitting was an immense fellow, and close to where his mouth sheuld have been was found a fine soapstone pipe. In various places in the mound we found broken pieces of pottery, black and red paint, and some hatchets. A "pitted stone" covered one skeleton buried in rock, which corresponds with figure 23, vol. 5, "Contributions to N. A. Ethnology." This is a valuable find.

—J. M. Worth, Treasurer of North Carolina, will be at the National Bank of the Republic, in the city of New York, for twenty days from the 10th day of April, 1883, for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of the balance of the old outstanding bonds of the State of North Carolina for new four per cent. bonds, as authorized by act of March 4th, 1879, as amended by act of January 16th, 1883.

—The State Board of Agriculture yesterday re-elected the present officers for the next two years, as follows: Commissioner—Montford McGehee; Secretary—P. M. Wilson; Fish Commissioner — Stephen G. Worth; State Chemist—Charles W. Dabney. The next meeting of the Board will be held on the 3rd Wednesday in July.—*Visitor.*

—There are 40,000 square miles of almost unbroken forest in North Carolina, composed of Pine, chestnut, Oak, Maple, Beech, Ash, Hickory, Walnut, Cherry, Sycamore, Balsam, &c.

—The maple sugar crop in the mountains is backward, and it is feared only a very short crop will be secured. This business has decreased so much lately that but little is for sale.

—A large mine has been discovered connecting with the Kremlin at Moscow, where the coronation of the Czar is to take place.—*Wil. Peziew.*

—Letters from the Hot Springs, Arkansas, say that the visitors there now number between 6,000 and 7,000, among whom are Senators Voorhees and Cameron, and that while some are there for their health, the vast majority came only because it was the fashion, and for such pleasure as the crowd and the spending of money can afford.

The Revenue Act.

The following circular has been sent out by Treasurer J. M. Worth. It will be of interest to many here, and will serve to explain fully the construction which has been placed upon the provisions of the Revenue Act passed by the Legislature at its recent session:

The following are the provisions in brief with a construction of section thirty-four, Schedule B, of "An Act to Raise Revenue:"

Every person, company, or firm, for selling spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, or medicated bitters, is taxed as follows:

1st. For selling in quantities less than a quart, twenty dollars for each quarter.

2d. For selling in quantities of one quart and less than five gallons, twelve dollars and fifty cents for each quarter.

3rd. For selling in quantities of five gallons or more, fifty dollars for each quarter.

4th. For selling malt liquors exclusively, five dollars for each quarter.

The taxes are to be paid quarterly in advance, on the first days of January, April, July and October, and the licenses are to be issued as on those dates.

Licenses heretofore granted to persons to retail liquors which expire during a quarter, can be renewed to operate until the first day of the succeeding quarter, on paying the proportionate amount of tax; and this rule will apply to all new licenses obtained before the expiration of a quarter, under any of the four paragraphs of section thirty-four of the present law.

All druggists dealing in liquors are required to conform to the above law, except only in cases where liquor is used in compounding medicines.

The Lexington *Dispatch* says:

Senator Pinnix has called our attention to the fact that in the recent circular sent out by the State Treasurer, purporting to state the law in regard to retailing spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, is defective in that it leaves the impression that all persons whatever who sell liquors, whether of their own manufacture or not, are subject to a tax. This, however, is not the case. As will be seen from section thirty-four of the revenue act, all persons may sell liquors of their own manufacture at the places where made without paying any tax: "Nothing in this section contained shall prevent any person selling the liquors of their own manufacture, at the place of manufacture, or any person from selling spirits, the product of his own farm, without the license prescribed in paragraphs two and three." This provision was introduced by Mr. Pinnix as an amendment to the bill, and was adopted.

The Youth's Companion.

The extraordinary popularity of the YOUTH'S COMPANION, with its circulation of nearly 300,000, is a gratifying proof that a first-class, pure and high-toned family paper is widely appreciated. It may be safely inferred that, in any home where the COMPANION is found, none of the objectionable periodicals that flood the country can find access. The care with which the proprietors of this paper have guarded their pages against anything of a detrimental nature, either to mind or morals, has thus far been amply rewarded, and no publication in the world furnishes its readers with more narratives, stories, sketches, adventures, anecdotes, poems, jokes, puzzles, pictures, descriptions of foreign lands, travels, tales, biographies, articles on the social, moral, political, financial, literary and scientific questions of the day, than the COMPANION, all being orginal, and from the pens of the best writers of the age. The COMPANION is a weekly, published by MESSRS. PERRY MASON & CO., 41 Temple Place, Boston, at the extremely moderate price of $1.75 a year.

REGISTRATION NOTICE.

All persons, not heretofore registered on the Registration Book of the Corporation of Salem, N. C., may now do so, at my office, on Main street.

All qualified electors of the State of N. C., who have resided in the corporate limits of Salem, N. C., ninety days, are entitled to registrer.

The municipal election will be held on Monday, the 7th day of May, 1883, at Commissioners' Hall, Salem, N. C.

J. F. SHAFFNER,
Registrar.

Mayor's Office, 4th April, 1883.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING taken Letters of Administration on the estate of David White, deceased all persons holding claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, properly authenticated, for payment before the 31st of March, 1884, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. All persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JAS. T. LINEBACK,
Administrator.

March 31, 1883.—4t

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Josiah Atkins, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay; and all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them proven according to law within 12 months from this date, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JOHN W. ATKINS,
Administrator.

Feb. 13, 1883.

IMMENSE NURSERY STOCK.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Apple, Peach, Pear and Cherry Trees, Grape Vines and Strawberry Plants etc,

ever grown at the

CEDAR COVE NURSERIES.

is now offered for spring planting to the fruit planting public.

All the new as well as the old leading sorts of all kinds of hardy fruits are grown there.

Orders early.

Send name and address for new catalogue with prices.

Address,
N. W. CRAFT,
Shore, Yadkin County, N. C.

May 25, 1882.-21-9 mo.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 Cents.

Manufacturing in the South.

All the signs of the times point to the conclusion that the South will in time, and that no very remote time, be not only the cotton producing section of the country, but also the great manufacturing section, not only of cotton goods, but of iron and other articles. Already the New England manufacturers are beginning to feel the effects of Southern competition in the Western trade, and have been asking the railroads to give them such reduced rates of freight as will enable them to compete with Southern mills, which have the advantage in rates on account of the shorter distance they have to ship. Thus early in the race of competition this is a significant confession, and an indication of what may be expected when time, experience and increased capital enlarge the output, as they will year by year. It needs no array of arguments to demonstrate that the cotton crop of the South will be spun and woven in Southern mills, and that the day for shipping baled cotton and buying back woven fabrics is passing away. Every day affords proof of it. Not only the cotton manufactures, but also the workers of iron are beginning to feel the effects of Southern competition, and the latter are even now, many of them, confessing their inability to keep up a successful contest with Southern furnaces, which, from the abundance of iron ore, cheapness of labor, and other advantages, can make at less cost and undersell the iron makers of Pennsylvania and other Northern States. These are but two of the industries in which the South is taking the lead, but there are others, also, which grow out of these, and on which she has yet entered, in which she will in time take the lead.—*Charlotte Observer.*

—The Charleston *News and Courier* says that since the white people assumed control of the State Government in 1876, nearly half a million colored children were educated in the public schools of the State at a cost of about $1,000,000. Nearly the whole of the taxes for the support of public schools is paid by the white property holders.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS AND GRAPE VINES,

FOR SALE AT

REDUCED PRICES.

2000 well rooted two year old Concord Grape vines at 60 cts per dozen; $4 per hundred; $30 per thousand.

I have tested the following varieties of Strawberries and they have done well and grow from the size of a partridge egg to that of a guinea egg, viz: *Wilson*, 40 cents per hundred; *Kentucky*, 40 cents per hundred; *Boyden's* No. 30, 50 cents per hundred; *Monarch of the West*, 60 cents per hundred; *Great American*, 60 cents per hundred; *Sharpless*, 60 cents per hundred; *Cinderella*, 60 cents per hundred or from 4 to 5 dollars per thousand.

I will deliver them at Salem, Winston, or at home, which is six miles east of Salem.

March is a good time to plant or the first part of April.

A lot of the best quality of Grape Wine and Peach Cider for sale.

My address is Salem, N. C.

R. F. LINVILLE.

Feb. 1st 1883,-2 mo.

THOSE WISHING

Tomb Stones

will please bring in their orders at once. I have a new brick shop and am prepared to fill orders promptly.

I. W. DURHAM,
Winston, N. C.

NOTICE.

Having this day qualified as administrators of the estate of William Johnson, dec'd, all persons who owe said deceased are requested to make payment to us at once and thereby save costs; and all those having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to present them to us, proven as the law directs, within twelve months from this date, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN JOHNSON,
HENRY JOHNSON, } Adm'rs
of William Johnson, dec'd.

Feb. 9th, 1883.-7 6w.

CIRCULAR.

ALL PERSONS are hereby notified that whenever application is made at the Land Office, Salem, for the purchase of any lands belonging to said Office, the first applicant may become the purchaser, without any further notice to parties who may have farms or lands adjoining.

This arrangement will go into effect after the 1st of October 1883.

Notice is also hereby given that parties owing Interest on Notes in the Land Office, must make arrangements to pay the same without delay.

By order of the Board.

J. T. LINEBACK,
Secretary.

Salem, Feb. 1st, 1883.

Salem Cotton Gin.

SEED COTTON WILL NOW BE RECEIVED AT THE

Gin-House on Shallowford St.,

and the Gin will begin work on or before,

Monday, November 20th, 1882.

Cotton will be ginned on shares, or for cash; and we will buy the seed cotton, or the lint after ginning.

Our facilities for good, speedy work are admirable; our terms reasonable, and square dealings guaranteed.

J. F. SHAFFNER.

Salem N. C., Nov. 13, 1882.

FREE Send to MOORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY Atlanta, Ga. For Illustrated Circular. A live actual Business School. *Established twenty years.*

$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

MUNN & CO. PATENTS

ESTABLISHED 1846 — NEW YORK

We continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. **Thirty-six years'** practice. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the **SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN**, which has the largest circulation, and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published **WEEKLY** at $3.20 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. Single copies by mail, 10 cents. Sold by all newsdealers.

Address, Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 261 Broadway, New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.

ACCIDENTS HAPPEN

EVERY DAY in the Year.

PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER IS THE GREAT REMEDY FOR Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Scratches, Contusions, Swellings, Scalds, Sores, Dislocations, Felons, Boils, &c., &c.

DRUGGISTS KEEP IT EVERYWHERE.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$1 05 to 1 15
Corn, per bushel,	00 to 65
Oats, " "	45 to 00
Rye, " "	00 to 00
Barley, per bush.	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred	2 75 to 3 00
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 65
Peas, (white,) " "	0 00 to 0 90
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 00
Beans, (white,)" "	00 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Pork,	8 00 to 9 00
Country Meat, (hog round.),	00 to 00
" Hams'	00 to 00
Green Apples per bushel,	00 to 0 00
Eggs, per dozen	12 to 15
Butter, per pound,	10 to 28
Tallow, " "	6 to 08
Beeswax, " "	00 to 30
Flax Seed, per bushel,	00 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bush.	50 to 00
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to 30
Cabbage, per pound,	00 to 00
Chickens, per dozen,	1 50 to 3 00
Hay, per hundred,	40 to 50
Fodder, per hundred bdls.,	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred lbs.,	00 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market.

Lugs Common Red	3 00 to 4 50
" Good	7 00 to 10 00
" Bright	5 00 to 6 00
" Good	8 50 to 9 00
" Fine	12 00 to 18 00
Fillers Common	4 00 to 7 50
" Good	7 00 to 8 00
" Fine	8 00 to 10 00
Wrappers Common	12 00 to 15 00
" Good	20 00 to 30 00
" Fine	35 00 to 50 00
" Fancy	55 00 to 65 00

DR. J. C. ECTOR,

HAVING removed to Liberty Street, in Winston, offers his professional services to the citizens of Winston, Salem and surrounding country. With a practice of twenty-five years he hopes to have a liberal patronage.

OFFICE second house North of First National Bank.

Jan. 2, 1883.

TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

Is composed of Herbal and Mucilaginous products, which **permeate the substance of the Lungs, expectorates the acrid matter** that collects in the Bronchial Tubes, and forms a **soothing coating,** which **relieves the irritation** that causes the cough. **It cleanses the lungs of all impurities, strengthens them when enfeebled by disease,** invigorates the circulation of the blood, and braces the nervous system. **Slight colds often end in consumption. It is dangerous to neglect them. Apply the remedy promptly.** A test of twenty years warrants the assertion that **no remedy has ever been found that is as prompt in its effects as TUTT'S EXPECTORANT. A single dose raises the phlegm,** subdues inflammation, and its use speedily cures the most obstinate cough. **A pleasant cordial, children take it readily.** For croup, it is **invaluable** and should be in every family.

In 25c. and $1 Bottles.

TUTT'S PILLS

ACT DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER.

Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Torpid Liver, and Female Irregularities. If you do not "feel very well," a single pill at bed-time stimulates the stomach, restores the appetite, imparts vigor to the system. **Price, 25c. 35 Murray St., N. Y.**

WRITE FOR TUTT'S MANUAL FREE.

TRADE MARK — **Seminal Pastille**

Notice of Seminal Emissio... Impotency by the... Nervous Debility... Price, $1 per box... HARRIS REMEDY CO., CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

LIFE OF ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

A Life of this eminent statesman and patriot whose name is now especially dear to all Southern hearts, is announced for publication early in April in the ELZEVIR LIBRARY—a fact of decided popular interest, because in that form it will be at once a beautiful souvenir, and within the reach of every Southern home. It is written by F. H. Norton, author of the "Life of General Winfield S. Hancock." "The life of Gustave Dore." It will contain an excellent portrait and other illustrations, making a volume of over 100 pages, and will be sold for the price of ten cents in paper or 25 cents for handsome cloth binding. It will be well to order at once from your local newsdealers, or from the publisher, to be sure of securing a copy from the first edition, as of course the demand will be very large. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 18 Vessey Street, New York.

—School Children's Autograph Album, only 10 cents. It is neat and pretty. At Salem Bookstore.

$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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DRUGGISTS KEEP IT EVERYWHERE.

BUY PACIFIC GUANO.

The Oldest Fertilizer on the Market.

AND OF GUARANTEED UNIFORM COMPOSITION.

FOR RAISING FINE YELLOW TOBACCO IS UNEXCELLED.

Tobacco raised by this Fertilizer is noticeable for the following qualities:

—RAPID GROWTH, GOOD SIZE, WAXY LEAF.—

PRICE, THIS SEASON, $4.50 CASH; $5.00 ON TIME.

We refer you to the following farmers, who have used it:

JAS. REED, of Reed's P. O., Forsyth.
Rev. S. F. CONRAD, Lewisville,
JONATHAN FLYNN, Pine Hall, Stokes,
JNO. MASTEN Esq., Winston.
ALEX. BAKER, Germanten, N. C.
T. J. CLARK, Nettie Ridge, Patrick Co. Va.
J. H. VANHOY, Sedge Garden, Forsyth.
Rev. J. H. CAUDLE, Quaker Gap, Stokes.
JOEL F. HILL, Wilson's Store, Stokes.
F. S. LYNCH, Westfield, N. C.
WM. WHITE, Pilot Mountain, N. C.
J. W. DALTON, Patrick C. H., Va.

and hundreds of other good men throughout the Tobacco Belt.

REED BROS.,
Near Depot, WINSTON, N. C.,
Dealers in General Merchandise.

April 5, 1883.-14-2m.

Gray & Martin,
DRUGGISTS,
Winston, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

On Thursday, February 8th, 1883, the undersigned revived the publication of the

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

The OBSERVER will be a large 28 column weekly newspaper, and will be mailed to subscribers, postage paid, at $2 per annum, always in advance. It will give the news of the day in as ample form as its space will permit, and both regular and occasional correspondents will contribute letters from the Capitol on State politics and affairs.

Democratic in politics, the OBSERVER will labor, first of all, to assure the prosperity of the Town of Fayetteville, to develop the vast agricultural resources of its own and the neighboring counties, and to promote all that concerns the welfare of the people of North Carolina.

Opposed to such innovations on the homely ways of our fathers as, in the guise of progress harm society, the OBSERVER will be found in full sympathy with the new things born of the changed condition of the South which sound judgment or enlightened experience find to be also good.

As to the rest: it will strive to deserve the reputation of the name it inherits.

E. J. HALE, JR.

"THE ELZEVIR LIBRARY."

Decidedly the most unique venture in a literary way to which the public has been treated, is the ELZEVIR LIBRARY, a new semi-weekly magazine. Each number contains some complete literary gem, a characteristic specimen of the best product of the brain of the author who is represented. It is thoroughly handsome in typography, and convenient in form, and is sold at a price so low that it is startling, only $2 a year for a volume of nearly 3,000 pages. The separate numbers vary in price; at two cents each we have Irving's famous "Rip Van Winkle." Canon Farrar's brilliant sketch of "The Burning of Rome." "Wilson's "Sea-Serpents of Science," Tennyson's "Enoch Arden," the "Life of Sir Isaac Newton," by Jas. Parton, and others; at three cents each they are very handsomely *illustrated* numbers containing "The Life of Gustave Dore," by F. H. Norton, "Queen Mabel," by Ellen Tracy Allen, and "A Half Hour in Natural History," by S. H. Peabody; at six cents, there is a "Life of Washington Irving," by R. H. Stoddard; and at seven cents, Macaulay's famous "Life of Frederick the Great," at ten cents, two really beautifully illustrated numbers, one of which is Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, complete, and the other Charles Dickens' delightful Cricket on the Hearth. You can obtain the books from the news or book dealers, or from the publisher direct, who offers liberal terms to clubs. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 18 Vessey Street, N. Y.

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time. $66 a week in your own town. $8 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, boys and girls make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

PAY YOUR CORPORATION TAXES

TAX PAYERS will please come forward at once and pay their taxes. The money is needed to pay for work done on the streets.

L. N. CLINARD, Collector.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 31, 1881.

T. R. PURNELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

New Book.

We are requested to state that the immense demand of Mark Twain's "Life on the Mississippi," will delay the delivery of the book till May. The Agent will in the mean time canvass for additional subscribers. Now is the time to secure one of the best of Mark Twain's books. Subscriber's names with enclosure of $3.50 can be sent to L. V. & E. T. Blum, Salem, N. C., by mail, and will be duly acknowledged and the book be ready for delivery in May. *Postage added* if delivered by mail.

HERRICK'S POEMS,

THE FINEST GIFT BOOKS OF THE SEASON

AT SALEM BOOKSTORE.

SPLENDID PRESENT FOR CHRISTMAS.

BIRTHDAY CARDS in great variety are on hand. The larger and more expensive styles can be ordered if applied for in time at SALEM BOOK STORE.

—Ninety-nine choice readings and recitations in People's Library style, price 10 cents. Also Beadle's Dime Speakers, and other School Speakers, at Salem Bookstore.

DARIES!
DIARIES!! DIARIES!!
DIARIES!!!!

A few Diaries at the Salem Book Store.

KING of COTTON!

OUR ENGINE IS

Unequaled, Self-oiling, Unprecedented economizers found in no other ENGINES in the world. For Pamphlets and Price Lists address

FOR SAW MILLS,
THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio.

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 9th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the **blood, skin** or **bones,** treated with express, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits the victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is **FREE** and invited. Lists of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address,

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1883.

LOCAL ITEMS.

HARPER'S.—Subscriptions for all of Harper's periodicals received at this office, in clubs with the PRESS.

—Methodist District Conference in session at Winston this week.

—Lee Hendrix is making repairs to his residence on Main street.

—Kernersville has a cornet band, composed of fourteen pieces.

—The little button-hole bouquet has made its appearance. Sunday was a good day for them.

—Messrs. John W. and Henry E. Fries are off on a business trip through the West and North.

—Thos. R. Purnell spent Sunday and Monday in town, and returned Monday evening with his family to Raleigh.

—Dr. J. A. Butner spent a day or two at the Yadkin last week, and caught several messes of fine fish.

—The Amateur Band were out on Wednesday night of last week, treating our citizens to some of their choice music.

—Miss KATIE D. HOLLAND, lately of this place, was married in Raleigh, on Wednesday of last week, to Mr. T. S. FULLER.

—Wm. Grunert is making preparations for building a new residence on the J. G. Veach premises, which he recently purchased.

—Internal Revenue collections in the Fifth District for the week ending Saturday April 7, 1883, $4,823.27.

—A number of George Brietz' young friends gave him a very pleasant surprise party on last Friday night. All enjoyed themselves finely.

—The rite of baptism was administered to the infant daughter of Arthur and Ella Core, in the Moravian church, on last Sunday. Name, Bertha Eleanor.

—Mr. J. L. Fulkerson has put a substantial fence around his residence, and trimmed the beautiful evergreens and shrubbery for which his garden is noted.

—Miss Amelia Church was very agreeably surprised by a party of friends on last Friday night, on the occasion of her birthday. Many happy returns, Miss Amelia.

—During the thunder storm on last Friday night, lightning struck a walnut tree, standing near the potter shop. A tree in the Academy play grounds was also struck.

—Miss Mamie Thomas celebrated her 13th birthday on last Saturday. A large number of her young friends spent the afternoon with her, at the Salem Hotel, and all had a pleasant time.

—It may be pleasing to lovers of shad to know that prices have been reduced; but it may not be very pleasing for them to know that the shad have also been reduced in size.

—The Wizzard Oil men who were in Winston a couple of months ago, are now in Charlotte. The *Journal-Observer* says that large crowds, including many ladies, turn out to hear them sing, every night.

—The band of Turks (so called) that have been traveling about the State with several bears and a monkey or two giving exhibitions, have struck Winston, and put up their tents on Foy's livery stable lot.

—Prof. A. I. Butner, County Superintendent of Public Schools, will be at the Court-house on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 12th, 13th and 14 insts., for the purpose of examining candidates for public school teachers.

WESTERN SENTINEL.—The *Sentinel*, under the new management and new outfit, presents a very neat appearance, and its entire make up shows tact and talent.

"Good luck" to Mr Oldham, the enterprising editor and publisher.

—The Southern Moravian Provincial Synod met on Tuesday of last week, and was in session two days. After a lengthy discussion, the proposed union of the Northern and Southern Provinces was acquiesced in, and the matter is to be finally adjusted by a commission from both provinces.

Messrs. Fogle Brothers have the excavation for their new mill about completed. The mill will be an immense structure of brick, and Messr. Fogle Bros. deserve and have the congratulations of all their friends on this substantial evidence of successful enterprise.

—Doctor Jasper Wolff and lady, of Stokes county, are at Salem Hotel. The Dr. is under treatment for a malignant disease of the left arm, necessitating amputation, which was successfully performed, on Tuesday morning last, by Drs. Siewers and Bahnson, of this place. Drs. Hauser and Wolff, relatives of the patient, were also present. We are pleased to state that Dr. Wolff is doing well and we hope the operation will give him permanent relief.

—By invitation of Prof. D'Anna, a large number of his gentleman friends repaired to his rooms, on last Friday night to partake of a sumptuous supper spread by the Professor on the occasion of his birthday. The tables groaned under the many good things that comprised the supper, and were beautifully decorated with flowers. The Professor and his friends spent the evening very pleasantly, and we wish him many happy returns.

—S. T. Mickey showed us a new invention of his the other day in the shape of an air-tight can. It is so constructed that by pouring water in a receptacle that is soldered around the can just below where the lid fits on it becomes air-tight. It is a splendid contrivance for keeping milk, meats, or anything else that is desired to be kept air-tight. It is also very handy for keeping butter in—when you can get the butter.

IOLANTHE.—Prof. D'Anna and a number of ladies and gentlemen of Salem and Winston, are busy in making their arrangements for giving the above play in the Opera-House, Winston, on the

19th and 20th of April.

The stage scenery will be good and the costumes will be gotten up in good style. The best musical talent of both towns are engaged in rendering this opera in the best style possible. The public can certainly look for something good in every respect. Arrangements are being made for excursion rates with the railroads.

—At last, the incendiary who had made several attempts to burn Luther Waugh's house, beyond the creek, on the Salisbury road, has succeeded. On Saturday morning between one and two o'clock the deed was done, and nothing now remains where the house stood but the chimneys. We learn that Luther was sleeping in the house by himself at the time, (the family who lived in the house when the other attemps to burn it were made having moved out), and barely escaped, losing what articles he had in his room.

—New Shallowford Street, beyond the Wachovia Mills, is being built up with cottages. Dr. Shaffner's Cotton Gin, on this street, has been a success beyond his most sanguine expectations. We are glad to see these improvements in our town. We are not only holding our own, but gradually marching on, making improvements every year. The new streets west of Cherry street, will shortly have several substantial brick cottages, and will make delightful homes for the best class of mechanics and those seeking retired dwellings for their families.

—Sunday last was an especially fine day, and the Avenue, Graveyard and Cemetery were full of promenaders. The liberal use of the lawn mower has wonderfully improved the texture of the grass in the Avenue, and from the upper gate the view is very fine, distance giving the turf a softer and more velvety appearance. There are no obnoxious mottoes like "Keep off the grass," &c., (although it would appear that they are neccessary) for the walk proper is so well kept, is so smooth and even, that pedestrians should never feel tempted to leave it for the tender, delicate grass.

THE ACADEMY PRIZES.—The contest for prizes for piano playing in Salem Academy was decided yesterday by the following awards:

1st Grade—Miss Mattie Johnson, of Winston, won the prize, and Miss Hunter, of Salem, honorable mention.

2nd Grade—Miss Eliza Morehead, of Leaksville, won the prize, and Misses Bridgewater, Washington, N. C., Kirkpatrick, La Grange, N. C., and Smith, of Madison, N. C., honorable mention.

3rd Grade—Miss Genie Nunally, Ruffin, N. C., prize, and Misses Harmon, Kernersville, N. C., and Zorn, Salem, N. C., honorable mention.

4th Grade—Miss Lillian Lehman, of Bethania, prize, and Misses Eagleton, Florida, and Goslen, Salem, N. C., honorable mention.

—August Rogge is the proprietor of an old rooster that is a great gormandizer. The other day he got hold of some acorns and so stuffed his craw that he became sick and was unable to crow or get about. Death seemed inevitable, and August began to cast about where he should get another rooster. When August left home for his daily occupation his two boys held a consultation and decided that they would perform a surgical operation upon the unfortunate fowl. They put their pocket knives in good cutting order and went to work. They made an incision in the rooster's breast, took out the craw, cut it open and after taking out about a dozen large acorns, sewed up and replaced it and sewing up the incision in the rooster's breast turned him loose. He began getting better right off, and August says that next morning his old rooster heralded the approach of day as shrill as ever.

—The woodlands South and Southeast of town have been sold in five acre lots, excepting that on each side of the Waughtown road which will be sold in half acre lots, we believe. D. Baily and others are clearing off the timber, just beyond the bridge, and several lots have been sold, and buildings will go up this summer. We predicted a union of Salem and Waughtown a year or more since, and now we fully believe it will be realized in the near future, especially since Messrs. Chas. A. Reynolds and W. P. Reynolds are both putting up new tobacco factory buildings at Sunnyside and "Cooloomee." The latter is the Shepperd homestead, recently purchased of A. V. D. Lee by Chas. Reynolds. It is a beautiful old place, and has fallen into good hands. W. P. Reynolds will commence operations early in May. These enterprises with the wagon shops in Waughtown, will make a lively summer in that locality. Mrs. W. P. Reynolds is ahead in the garden line, having had a mess of new Irish potatoes a few days since.

—Gardens and orchards, in and about town, are not as flourishing as usual, owing to the continued cold and wet weather. Most of the potatoes have been planted. Peas are being stickled, and a number of our best gardeners have cabbage plants ready to set out, and in some instances have them growing finely. Some had plants early in January grown under glass, and were ready to transplant the first favorable time in the Spring. The early Spring lettuce beds look well and have furnished the table with salads for weeks. The peach and apple crop in the orchards and gardens promise well, though many of the old peach trees are not as full of blossoms as last year, and some orchards will yield only half crops, but the fruit will be larger and perhaps finer. Early Rivers, Amsden and Hale's Early seem to be the most promising this year. The young trees of the Crawford's Early will have fine fruit this year, the old trees not blooming well. Apples will be abundant, the trees just showing buds, and in a few days will be out in full bloom. The peach orchards of Messrs. Lineback Brothers, Brietz, Reynolds, Mickey and others, will be in full bloom this week and will present a brilliant spectacle.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BELEW'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Considerable complaint is made about the bad looking prospect of the tobacco beds, owing to the late cold spells. This is however usual at this season, and when the time comes the plants will probably be all right. Wheat looks only tolerable. Where care was taken in the preparation of the land, the prospect is as good as usual at this time. The peach fruit prospect is fair, but the trees are not so full of blossoms as last season. Winter oats are much "frozen out," especially on thin land. The rust proof variety is looking fairly well, much of it just coming up. The season is unfavorable for early farm work. Cold and then too much rain. Several storms, with hail, passed over this section the latter part of last week.

BETHANIA TOWNSHIP.

Farm work backward here as every where. The rich bottom land being much under water. Peach fruit prospects pretty good. Apple crop will be abundant. Wheat and oats looking only tolerably well. Tobacco beds rather unpromising and very backward. Bethania is holding its own in a business point of view.

BROADBAY TOWNSHIP.

Cold weather and high water retard the farm work considerably. Some excitement is manifested on account of the late act of the Legislature, known as the "Sand Law," some farmers objecting to having their low lands ditched, until the main channels of the creek and larger tributaries are cleared of obstructions. We hope all the differences will be amicably adjusted, and that all the farmers will stop the numerous gullies on the hill sides as much as possible and thus prevent the sand from washing into the creeks and branches.

Wheat looks well where carefully put in good ground, although backward. Fruit prospects good. Oats are not looking so well, much of the Winter variety being frozen out. Considerable trouble with high water, though no serious damage.

SOUTH FORK TOWNSHIP.

High water. Farm work greatly retarded by the cold and wet weather. Thunder storms, with hail, passed over this section on last Friday and Saturday. Wheat prospects are good on manured land, where well put in. The drilled wheat is superior in appearance to that sown broadcast. One farmer has shown eighty bushels of the rust proof variety of oats, and says it is coming up finely. Fruit prospects good. Much work has been done in stopping up the numerous washes in accordance with the "Sand Law," but considerable dissatisfaction is occasioned by the proposed ditching clauses.

A good stand of clover is seen on the fields in this section. This is right. Let the fields be kept green in grass and growing crops, and the farmer will soon rejoice in seeing his old worn out fields yield surprisingly well. Considerable attention is being paid to improved stock of hogs. There will be plenty of pigs this summer.

LEWISVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Fruit prospects good. Wheat looks well. Winter oats thin. Much sown. Rust proof oats just coming up, and those sown in February look thin. Tobacco plant beds are very backward, and here and there badly frost bitten.

OLD TOWN TOWNSHIP.

Fruit prospects fair. Wheat rather thin, and the same may be said of Winter oats. Very little Spring oats sown this year, the rust proof variety having nearly superceded it. The new steam tanyard of Levin Hine is doing well. Lewis Hine will resume his pottery and pipe business this summer. Tobacco plant beds look rather discouragingly now. The recent warm days and rains will however bring them out.

Davidson County Commissioners.

The board was in session on Monday and Tuesday, all the members being present. The usual routine business of auditing accounts and claims was transacted. W P Redwine was authorized to make a contract for building abutments to the bridge across Lick Creek, either to the lowest bidder or by private contract, as he may deem best for the interest of the county. J H Miller was requested to make a contract for building a bridge across Abbott's Creek at Finch's lower mill, and to report to the board at its next meeting. It was ordered that notice be issued to the citizens of Yadkin College township, to put up their stock in compliance with the provisions of the stock law, which went into effect in that township by a popular vote in April, 1882. A petition to have the order in regard to the stock law in Boon and Tyro townships rescinded was unfavorably considered, and the order remains.

Registrars and poll holders for the municipal elections to be held on the first Monday of May were appointed as follows:

Lexington—S W Rice, registrar; T C Ford, John Nooe, H H Caudle and Jere Adderton, poll holders.

Thomasville—C F Shelly, registrar; J W Jones, J H Lambeth, L W Elliott and H J Harris, poll holders.

Yadkin College—H T Phillips, registrar; J W Williams, G W Ayers, T S Dale and F T Walser, poll holders.

The finance committee reported that they had settled with the county treasurer, and submitted the following statement:

Amount of county funds on hand, December 1st, 1882, $533.66; amount received from sheriff to February 28th, 1883, $1,700.00; amount paid out to February 28th, $1,924.12; balance on hand, $314.55. Amount of school funds received from sheriff to February 28th, 1883, $5,150.00; received from magistrates' fines, $48.76; amount paid out to February 28, $4,397.56; deficiency on last settlement, $2.02; balance on hand, $799.15.

Under the recent act requiring a new assessment of real property, the following assessors and listers were appointed for the county by townships:

Lexington—B Nooe, W C Hargrave, Levi McCrary, assessors; S W Rice, lister.

Cotton Grove—W W Hix, J H Miller, A J Owen, assessors; J H Miller, lister.

Boon—Capt G F Smith, Geo W Palmer, J C Meacham, assessors; G F Smith, lister.

Tyro—H H Hartley, John H Swicegood, J H Koonts, assessors; H H Hartly, lister.

Yadkin College—H T Phillips, T W Hartley, W L Thompson, assessors; H T Phillips, lister.

Reedy Creek—Frank Hanes, D C Adler, Geo W Grimes, assessors; Frank Hanes, lister.

Clemmonsville—S S Jones, James Wommack, J A Douthit, assessors; S S Jones, lister.

Arcadia—E Raper, J E Kimel, R D Snider, assessors; E Raper, lister.

Midway—B F Beckerdite, S A Mock, J B Siceloff, assessors; B F Beckerdite, lister.

Abbott's Creek—Jacob Yokeley, D B Clinard, A W Beeson, assessor; Jacob Yokeley, lister.

Thomasville—W A Lindsay, Robert Gray, A H Kendall, assessor; Isham Regan, lister.

Conrad Hill—E P May, F H Finch, Haley Myers, assessors; E P May, lister.

Silver Hill—Z B Tussey, Phillip Hedrick, W A Beck, assessors; Z B Tussey, lister.

Emmons—J R Plummer, Daniel Ward, G T Vuncannon, assessors; J R Plummer, lister.

Jackson Hill—J C Skeen, Nathan R Harrison, H C Hutton, assessors; J C Skeen, lister.

Alleghany—W H Badgett, S S Bailey, John G Surratt, assessors; W H Badgett, lister.

Healing Springs—W P Redwine, J H Daniel, T H Daniel, assessors; W P Redwine, lister.—*Lexington Dispatch.*

MARRIED.

In Alamance county, at the residence of Col. W. A. Albright, the bride's father, on March 28th, by Rev. D. A. Long, Mr. THEO. B. ELDRIDGE, of the Lexington *Dispatch*, and Miss JENNIE ALBRIGHT.

DIED.

On March 21st, at his residence on Banner Elk, Mr. LEWIS BITTING BANNER, aged 78 years. He was born in Germanton, Stokes county, June 6th, 1805.

In Old Town township, March 31st, WILLIS LAWRENCE, of paralysis, aged 53 years.

In this county, March 23, KINCHEN SAUNDERS, aged 81 years and 18 days. He was the father of 15 children, 40 grand-children and 15 great-grand-children.

At the residence of her husband, at Trinity College, on Thursday last, Mrs. JOYNER, consort of Rev. P. H. Joyner, of heart disease.

Suddenly at her residence in Lexington, Va., on Thursday, March 22d, of congestion of the lungs, ADA CLARK, wife of Mr. John A. Blum, and youngest daughter of Dr. J. H. Freeman.

Seldom has a more startling blow fallen upon a family and community than that which removed this bright Christian lady from their midst.

On Monday she was out on the street and among her friends well and cheerful. That night she received a severe chill, in an unselfish effort to prevent disturbance to others; but the next complained of nothing save a slight cold. Wednesday, though more indisposed, she attended to her household duties, and was, as always, the guiding spirit of her sweet home. During Wednesday night a difficulty of breathing occasioned anxiety, and early Thursday her father was sent for. His experienced eye immediately perceived how serious the danger was. No human efforts availed to check the progress of the disease. Her mother and sisters were too far away in the South and West to be summoned to her bedside, and with no other relatives except her husband and father near her, at 9 o'clock, A. M., she breated out her soul into the arms of her Saviour. The cheerfulness, fortitude and self-forgetfulness which were permanent traits in Mrs. BLUM's character, were remarkably exhibited during the hours of her brief illness.

On Thursday morning she desired her husband to leave her in order to meet an important engagement, saying she felt better. Throughout the day she uttered no complaint; and after nightfall, when weakness had almost overpowered her ability to speak, with failing breath, she whispered an injunction to have a good fire made in her father's room. Not less admirable were her other christian graces of absolute, unvarying truthfulness, and singular freedom from all tendency to detraction, or censure of others. No provocation elicited from her lips recriminating accusations or slanderous rumors. Kindness and charity characterized her speech as well as her acts, and where nothing good could be said, she kept silence.

In her desolate home, where she was the light and joy; in her beloved church, where she was so Faithful an attendant and assistant; among her sorrowing friends, near and far away; her memory will ever be cherished as a precious remembrance.

May those most bereaved by her loss have deavenly consolation in this affliction, and a blessed re-union with her in their Father's house on high.

COMMUNICATED.

Ladies, Look!

Get your DRESS GOODS and CALICOES at C. R. WELFARE'S. Spring stock just received.

MONEY
can be saved by buying your
FRUIT TREES
of
J. R. OSBORNE,
Proprietor of
LONE STAR NURSERIES,
Abbott's Creek,
Davidson County, N. C.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but **act directly on the inflamed parts,** allaying irritation, give relief in **Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Catarrh,** and the **Throat Troubles** which **Singers** and **Public Speakers** are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and have always given perfect satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

ONE DOLLAR BOOKS.

Life of Napoleon Bonaparte,
" " Washington and other Generals,
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POEMS, from 60 cents to $1.00.

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Arabian Knights,
Captain Kid,
1,000 Miles Walk,
Louis Philippe,
Heart of Steel, (Fisher),
Michælmas Daisy,
Peter the Whaler,
Scottish Chiefs,
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare,
Sam Slick, Plants of the Bible,
Vicar of Wakefield, Apple Blossoms,
Lalla Rookh, Talking Leaves,
Paradise Lost, Euphrates and Tigris,
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Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures,
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and a large lot of valuable books at prices far below cost.

Don't neglect this opportunity of buying books at **AUCTION PRICES.**

Books sent by mail, postage will be added. Sent postage free at regular retail prices.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., April 12, 1883.

THE BEST FERTILIZERS MADE
SOLD FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

SPRING OF 1883.

FERTILIZING MATERIALS BEING LOWER WE HAVE REDUCED OUR PRICES $5.00 PER TON.

STAR BRAND SPECIAL TOBACCO MANURE

IS ONLY $4.50 PER BAG CASH, AND $5.00 PER BAG ON TIME.

STAR BRAND COMPLETE MANURE

FOR COTTON, CORN, OATS AND WHEAT, $3.75 PER BAG CASH, $4.25 PER BAG ON TIME.

STAR BRAND ACID PHOSPHATE

FOR COMPOSTING, $2.75 PER BAG CASH.

LAND PLASTER,

$2.75 PER BAG CASH.

All of our Fertilizers are put up 200 pounds in bag
AND ARE GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY
To be equal to, or of a higher grade
THAN ANY EVER SOLD BEFORE.

We have sold thousands of tons of the **STAR BRAND** fertilizers here during the past seven years, and we refer to all who have used them, also to the farmers throughout this State and Virginia, in every section of which our fertilizers are used extensively. We also refer to the

Reports of the Agricultural Department and State Chemist of North Carolina.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO USE THE
STAR BRAND FERTILIZERS.

STOCK ALL FRESH AND IN GOOD NEW SACKS.

COME AND SEE US.

Hinshaw & Bynum.

WINSTON, N. C., APRIL 5, 1883.

JANUARY 1883.

HINSHAW & BYNUM,

Fourth Street, Winston, N. C.

TO THE READERS OF THE PRESS.

With fresh hope and courage we enter upon the duties of the NEW YEAR, and while we have abundant cause to thank you sincerely for the liberal patronage you have bestowed on us in the past, yet we promise to renew and increase our efforts to make it more to your interest to patronize us than ever before. Notwithstanding we have the largest and best arranged Stores, the largest and most varied stock and do the largest business done in this section of the State WE ARE NOT CONTENT, the more goods we can sell the better able we are to buy in large qauntities, and the larger the quantities bought the lower the prices are. It costs us a less per cent. to sell goods each succeeding year. These being facts that cannot be controverted it stands to reason that we can make a living profit, (this is all we ask) and sell better goods at lower prices than they can be bought elsewhere.

We continue to exhibit the largest and most complete Stock of Goods ever brought to Western North Carolina.

FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN,

We have an elegant assortment of the latest styles of

Dress Goods, Dress Trimmings, Flannels, Linseys,

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FOR MEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS WE HAVE

Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Broadcloth, Linings and Trimmings, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats and Caps of every Description and make, (including Stetson's Celebrated HATS,) Shirts and Drawers, Collars, and Cuffs, Merino Suits, &c., &c.

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FINE SHOES FOR LADIES.

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ALL OF WHICH WE SELL AT FACTORY PRICES.

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We have effected an arrangement which enables us to sell the best inspected meat at lower prices than the same grade of meat can be sold in this market by any other house.

To country merchants we say we can, will and do meet all legitimate competition from every source and will do as good part by you as any house can do.

To Tobacco Growers!

The new additions to the factories, the immense sales, and the universal popularity have enabled the Manufacturers to mainiain and absolutely guarantee the high standard of the

Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure,

And make a reduction of $5.00 per ton in price. Never before has the same grade of fertilizer been sold for $45.00 per ton cash and $50.00 on time. The

STAR BRAND COMPLETE MANURE

For WHEAT, OATS, CORN AND COTTON will be sold at $40.00 per ton cash and $45.00 per ton on time. You cannot afford to plant a crop of Tobacco without using the "STAR BRAND SPECIAL TOBACCO MANURE." We invite all to come and see us.

Respectfully,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

Dr. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD

REV. A. I. HOBBS Writes:—"After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties. *Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.*

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North Carolina R.R.

Condensed Schedules.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, Jan. 3 1883.	No. 51, Daily.	No. 53, Daily
Leave Charlotte	4 10 a m	4 35 p m
" Salisbury	6 05 a m	6 26 p m
" High Point	7 26 a m	7 50 p m
Arrive Greensboro	8 10 a m	8 33 p m
Leave Greensboro		8 10 p m
Arrive Hillsboro		11 28 p m
" Durham		12 08 a m
" Raleigh		1 25 a m
Leave "		1 30 a m
Arrive Goldsboro		3 50 a m

No. 15—Daily, except Saturday.
Leave Greensboro 6 30 a. m.
Arrive at Raleigh 2 45 p. m.
Arrive Goldsboro 7 20 a. m.

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West, via Danville. At Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina.

No. 53—Daily at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West, and for all points on the W. & W. R. R.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Jan. 3, 1883.	No. 50, Daily.	No. 52, Daily.
Leave Goldsboro	10 05 a m	
Arrive Raleigh	12 15 p m	
Leave "	4 15 p m	
Arrive Durham	5 32 p m	
" Hillsboro	6 11 p m	
" Greensboro	8 30 p m	
Leave "	9 15 p m	9 11 a m
Arrive High Point	9 50 p m	10 50 a m
" Salisbury	11 12 p m	12 15 p m
" Charlotte	1 10 a m	2 15 p m

No. 16, D'lyex. Sunday—Lv. Golds. 4 40 a. m
Ar. Raleigh 8 36 p. m
Lv. Raleigh 9 10 a. m
Ar. Greensboro 4 45 p. m

No. 50—Connects at Charlotte with A. & C. A. L., for all points in South and Southwest.

No. 52—Connects at Charlotte with C. C. & A. R. R. for all points South and Southwest.

N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.

GOING WEST.	No. 50, Daily.	No. 52, Daily, ex. Sun
Leave Greensboro	9 25 p m	10 25 a m
Arrive Kernersville	10 41 p m	11 35 a m
" Salem	11 10 p m	12 09 p m

GOING EAST.	No. 51, Daily, ex. Sun.	53, Daily.
Leave Salem	6 20 a m	6 15 p m
Arrive Kernersville	6 46 a m	6 45 p m
" Greensboro	7 45 a m	8 00 p m

State University Railroad.

GOING NORTH.	No. 17 Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Chapel Hill	7 30 a m
Arrive University	8 32 a m

GOING SOUTH.	No. 2 Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Raleigh	5 40 p m
Arrive University	6 42 p m

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On Train No. 50—New York and Atlanta via Washington and Danville.

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Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and the South-west, address

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Abreast of the times, alive to the discoveries of *Science*, yet testing all by the touchstone of *practice*, new acquaintances will soon prove it a trusty companion for thinking farmers and planters, fruit-growers and gardeners, stock-raisers and dairymen, whilst its old friends will realize that, as during the lifetime of two generations, (since 1819), it continues to be the sincere and unpurchasable advocate and representative of the farmers' interest and rights.

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—A select lot of Olive Wood Ink stands, Paper Knives, Postal Stamp Boxes, &c., just opened at Salem Bookstore.

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The Best Machine in Use.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Winston, Salem and the vicinity that he is agent for

BECKER'S WASHING MACHINE.

and refers by permission to the following ladies of Salem and Winston:

Mrs. J. A. Bitting, Mrs. C. T. Pfohl, Mrs. Wm. Grunert, Mrs. Chas. A. Winkler, Mrs. Chas. Brietz, Mrs. Dr. Ector and Mrs. J. C. Buxton, to whom I have sold Washers and Wringers.

Machines ordered at short notice.

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A. H. Allen's Pill and Worm Medicine, and various other Medicines.

The Medicines can be had at my house 1½ miles west of Salem, at any time.

W. W. FANSLER.

Dec. 14, 1882.—3m.

WISE people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

NOTICE.

HAVING this day qualified as administrator on the estate of Henry Perrel, deceased, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment at once, and all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them, proven according to law, within twelve months from this date, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

HENRY A. LINEBACK,
Administrator.

March 2nd, 1883.-10.

CEO. E. NISSEN & CO.,
SALEM, N. C.,
WAGON MANUFACTURERS.

Using only the best of materials, we make the best of work, and warrant every job. We have the oldest and largest Wagon Works, and our wagons have the best reputation of any in the State. Every Wagon bears the name "J. P. NISSEN, Salem, P. O., N. C." Write for prices. Refer to all who are using our Wagons.

STAFFORD MILL.

Having repaired the Stafford Mills and secured the services of one of the best Millers in the country, I am now prepared to do as

GOOD WORK

as this mill ever did, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the surrounding country.

W. B. STAFFORD.

Forsyth Co., Jan. 29th 1883.

5 CENTS. MUSIC 5 CENTS.

Just received at the

SALEM BOOKSTORE,

a choice lot of

SHEET MUSIC

at the low price of

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The following is a partial list:

Kathleen Mavourneen.
Cradle Song, - - *Mendelssohn.*
I Love my Love, - - *Pinsuti.*
Then You'll Remember Me, *Balfe.*
Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep, - - - - *Knight.*
Tapping at the Garden Gate.
Robin Adair.
Watchman tell us of the Night, *Gounod.*
Nearer my God to Thee, - *Barton.*
Old Oaken Bucket.
Il Trovatore.
Maiden's Prayer, and others.

ETHIOPIAN SONGS.

Put on the Golden Crown.
Old Nicker Demus.
Baby Joe, and others.

This music is full size and in clear and neat impressions, fully as good as the higher priced sheets.

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BURPEE'S

WELCOME OATS. Actual Weight This Year

50 Pounds per Level Bushel.

The handsomest Oats ever seen, and will undoubtedly everywhere prove the most productive variety of oats known. The grain is **very large,** plump and full, and with good cultivation will yield from 80 to 135 legal bushels per acre.

$155.00 in Cash Prizes for 1883.

To be paid the most successful growers of **BURPEE'S WELCOME OATS.** Competition open to all who purchase one or more twenty-five cent packages, each containing two ounces of seed. Price 25 cents per package, or 5 packages for $1.00. Send 25 cents in postage stamps for one package, and our Handsomely Illust

AN INTERESTING PEOPLE.

THE ISLAND OF MADAGASCAR AND ITS INHABITANTS.

Something About a Land Larger than Ten States—The Envoys Who Came Here to Ratify a Treaty of Peace.

Ravoninahitriniarivo and Ramaniraka, the envoys from Ranavolaua, queen of Madagascar, sent to this country to ratify a treaty of peace with the United States, gave a New York journalist some interesting facts about the large island off the east coast of Africa. The writer says as an introductory to his interview that "during the last twenty years Madagascar has risen from a savage to a civilized nation, has exchanged harsh slavery for a mild servitude, has superseded the pagan worship of the twelve mountains and the twelve kings with Christianity, has substituted the 'modern improvements' and complicated vices of Paris and New York for the former undecorated sins, and has shed the gunny bags of the wilderness and put on the plug hat, silk polonaise and claw-hammer coat of fashionable society—I allude to the better classes of the ruling tribe (the Hovas) to which these two ambassadors and their secretaries and their attendants belong; the average inhabitant of the island still kneels to the imaginary ghosts of the twelve kings, in a single garment made of a coarse lag which leaves the most of his person exposed to the festive scorpion and the night air." The writer, to his surprise, discovered that Madagascar if laid down across our States would reach from Boston to St. Louis, and completely cover up all of the States between Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The ambassadors were described as short, stumpy men, with broad heads and brownish-red complexions—about the tint of New Yorkers a week after they go to Newport in the summer. Their hair is wavy, their upper features like Asiatics, the lower somewhat like the African. Continuing, the writer says: I had been introduced by Colonel W. W. Robinson, United States consul at Madagascar, who is a sort of honorary member of the embassy. He is a large, hearty, frank man, with hair and side whiskers turning gray, and evidently much attached to the interests of the people to whom he is accredited.

"What about the French claims to set up a protectorate in Madagascar," I inquired.

"They have no rights of any kind," he said, "and never had any. There are ten times as many English and five times as many Americans there as there are French. Impudence is the chief card of the French. They claim to have rights conveyed to them on the northwest coast by the Saka'avas, a tribe conquered by the Hovas (the Hovas are the tribe ruling the island), but never rendering allegiance to the queen. So they have raised flags and built forts on the main land, in violation of sovereignty."

"Madagascar has changed greatly during the last few years?" I inquired.

"Oh, yes, tremendously. There are now thousands of churches there; thousands of schools; and education is made compulsory by law. The Hovas dress and live better than ever before; the nobility, officers and well-off people like Europeans. The queen requested me awhile ago to attend the wedding of the princess, her niece, who will probably succeed to the crown, and of course I went. I found just such a wedding, procession and party as would be found in New York or Boston—the bridegroom in doeskin pantaloons, swallow-tail coat, gold watch, standing collar just tipped at the corners and a rose in his buttonhole, flushed and expectant, and the quite pretty bride, in a corn-colored gros grain silk, en train, trimmed with point applique, cream-colored gloves and a bouquet of the rarest flowers of the island—the queen and her husband looking like any aristocratic couple here about to give away their daughter. I had been invited to witness the ceremony, and I signed the register with the king."

"How does it happen that Madagascar takes so kindly to women for rulers?"

"Well, they tried men and didn't like them. Men are too independent and unreliable. They think female sovereigns more likely to carry out the wish of the people."

"But Ranavala wasn't much of a queen," I suggested; "it was she that banished Europeans from the island."

"Yes, but even that was in accordance with the will of the people. Her son, Radama I., when he came to the throne in 1862, got drunk and gave away his realm to the French. He was executed, and they tried a woman again—his widow—and under her administration there was great progress and development in every direction. The present queen succeeded her. When I was at the capital last the new college building was dedicated, and it was an edifice that would be creditable to New York city. The style of houses has much improved lately as well as the style of dress. The work people still wear little more than a sheet, a sort of cotton toga, thrown over one shoulder. The officers often wear the silk lamba, with five broad colored stripes, over the shoulder—the badge of the Hovas. The coarse cloth used by the laborers is woven from a thread taken from the fine leaflets of a kind of palm."

"The traveler's tree," suggested the second ambassador, "is of great value. Our people could not get along without it. When traveling it always yields pure and delicious water which is caught and kept in a little cup at the place where the great leaf joins the tree. By stabbing this with a spear water will always run out, a quart or two sometimes, cool and nice. The bark of this tree the people pound out flat for their floors. Of the body they make clapboards and partitions; the spines of the leaf become excellent roof beams, and the leaf is used to shingle it with, one laid on another till they be a foot thick or more. They are watertight. You would think they might rot quickly; no, I have seen roofs of that kind more than forty years old—mostly the very same leaves put on in the beginning. The leaves of this tree are much used for wrapping paper, and also for table-cloths, while a little twist with the finger makes them serve as plates, tumblers, cups and spoons for the poorer classes. It is a valuable tree, you see."

After a few more unimportant questions the interview with the representatives of an interesting people closed.

An eminent physician, acquainted with Prince Bismarck since 1859, says he is good for at least twenty years, and that his nervous system and constitution are in excellent condition.

It is estimated that in the two Carolinas, Georgia and Louisiana, a total population of about 200,000 people, white and colored, are dependent upon the cultivation of rice.

WISE WORDS.

Women like brave men exceedingly; audacious men still more.

To learn much we must learn a little at a time and learn that well.

A lover has all the virtues and all the defects that a husband has not.

The wheel of fortune turns incessantly round, and who can say within himself, I shall to-day be uppermost.

There are many vices which do not deprive us of friends; there are many virtues which prevent our having any.

What makes many persons discontented with their own condition is the absurd idea they form of the happiness of others.

Mental pleasures never cloy. Unlike those of the body, they are increased by repetition, approved by reflection and strengthened by enjoyment.

What a woman should demand of a man in courtship, or after it is, first—respect for her as she is a woman, and next to that, to be respected by him above all other women.

Such as have virtue always in their mouth, and neglect it in practice, are like a harp which emits a sound pleasing to others, while its own body is wholly insensible to the music produced.

True joy is a serene and sober emotion; and they are miserably out that take laughing for rejoicing; the seat of it is within, and there is no cheerfulness like the resolution of a brave mind.

We should no more lament that we have grown old than the husbandman, when the bloom and fragrance of spring have passed away, should lament that summer or autumn has come.

How Georgia Came to be Settled.

The motive for the settlement of Georgia sprang from suicide. In his curious but excellent history Smollett says under date of 1728: "The most important event of this year was a suicide in Fleet prison."

A bookbinder, Richard Smith by name, was imprisoned with his wife and daughter for a trifling sum. Under the oppressive debtor laws of England they despaired of their condition, and having cut the throat of their daughter hung themselves. They left a note reciting that in killing their daughter they had rescued her from a life worse than death. They begged their landlord to be kind to their dog and cat, and willed that the sixpence they left should be given to the person who would deliver the note.

England was horrified at this tragedy. An investigation was ordered into the condition of the prisons of the kingdom. Young Oglethorpe was the head of this committee and entered on his work with zeal and enthusiasm. The best sentiment of the day followed the committee. Poets sang its praises. The pulpit commended its work. Philosophers came to the front with syllogisms. Political economists offered theories. Rich men contributed money. Legislators devised schemes. Demagogues declaimed against all law, and Oglethorpe patiently found out the facts, and then devised a remedy. At last he announced that he had a scheme of relief. It was accepted before it was announced, whether a bankrupt law or a homestead bill—but if it had been, England would have swallowed it. His remedy was "colonization." A new country—a new chance—a new life—new surroundings, and a new start—these were what he proposed for the poor debtors.

A Utopian state—made up of small land-holders—in a fertile section where agriculture would assure an abundant living—a new civilization, without extravagance or luxury, where there would be little temptation to incur debts anew—a land of resource that would repay the charity of the mother country. This was the dream of Oglethorpe.

His views were accepted. A committee was selected to start the colonization. An abundance of money was raised. King George gave a large tract of land lying south of Carolina on which to colonize the poor debtors of the kingdom.

The grant was received by the committee and the new colony was called in honor of the king—"Georgia!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Wiggins' Storm Theory.

Wiggins, the Canadian weather prophet, disclosed to a correspondent the theory upon which he bases his predictions of coming storms. He said: This storm satisfies me that the theory of the opposite tide which I advanced in 1864 is correct, namely, that it is caused by the vibratory motion of the ocean from east to west. If you will look at a terrestrial globe and see the peculiar position of the Gulf of Mexico and the tendency of Cape St. Roque to glance northward, the tides moving west, you will not wonder at my alarm when observing that the moon's forces have been increased to the greatest possible extent, and that, too, when she is hastening with the other planets from south to north across the equator. This was exactly the condition of things during this storm, and only one element was lacking to have made this a terrible affair for the people of America. For, mark it well, if the moon's conjunction with the sun had taken place at 1 o'clock on the meridian of London, instead of 4 o'clock in the morning, London time—in other words, if the conjunction had taken place over the Gulf of Guinea instead of the China sea—the whole American coast, granting her to have been, as she was, in perigree, would have been put under water. A time will come when this will take place, and should Venus and Mercury happen at that moment to be at their inferior conjunction and Jupiter, Mars and Saturn at the superior conjunction, the breakers will roar in the streets of New York city and Florida will be under water. All astronomers, from the astronomer royal down, will please make this explanation to show scientific men that my system of foretelling storms is not only founded on science, but on the earth and the heavenly bodies.

Swopping Pistols.

"Arrested for carrying a pistol, was he?" asked a magistrate of an officer, referring to a gentleman who had just been arraigned. "Let's see the pistol." The weapon was produced and handed to the judge, who examined it and asked:

"Where did you get it?"

"Bought it at a hardware store."

"What did it cost?"

"Fifteen dollars."

"Fine implement. How'll you swop?" and the judge drew out a pistol and handed it to the prisoner.

"Take ten dollars to boot."

"All right. I fine you ten dollars. That makes us even."—*Arkansas Traveler.*

A full burglar's kit, if of the best quality, is worth $2,000.

Law for Farmers.

Among the most successful swindlers are those who take a promissory note for some swindle they have to sell, either drawn in such a manner that it may be altered or separable, or else under the pretense that it will not be presented until the article is tested. A good authority says:

A promissory note is a written agreement to pay a certain sum of money at a certain time. It must be definite and unconditional. It is, therefore, in the nature of money, being negotiable, and where payable to bearer the property in it passes by mere delivery of the paper on which it is written. It is not subject to all the defenses that are good as against other contracts. For example: It is generally good in the hands of an innocent holder, no matter though the maker of it had lost it or it had been stolen or obtained from him by fraud. This may be the case, even though it has been altered or "raised," as where I give my note signed in blank to a person, authorizing him to fill in a certain amount as $10, and he fills in a larger amount, as $100, and sells it to an innocent purchaser. I must pay the larger amount, for I it was who enabled the fraud to be committed; and an old maxim of the law holds that where one or two innocent persons must suffer from the wrongful acts of a third, the loss must be borne by the one who enabled such third person to occasion it. The justice of this is obvious, and any sensible man will appreciate the necessity of protecting, in the largest degree, the rights of bona fide holders of negotiable instruments, which form part of the currency of the country, and if subject to all the defenses of other written contracts, would be deprived of their main value.

Our advice is never to give a note unless written in ordinary form, and you should know perfectly the contents thereof. The great number of frauds that have been perpetrated on the farmers of Western States and Territories by patent right men and worthless agricultural machinery agents should be a sufficient excuse for you to have nothing to do with men, especially in important transactions, who cannot satisfy your banker, lawyer or merchant that they are all right.

Another fraud is that of conveyance. The following decision is a case in point: Where a party conveys his property to a third party when judgments are outstanding against him, and such conveyance is with the intent to defraud his creditors and the fraud is participated in by the purchaser, his title will not be protected, even though he paid sufficient consideration. Williams versus Nachenheim, supreme court of Iowa.

So, again, whenever a note is executed by two or more parties, any alteration in it without the consent of all, notwithstanding the alteration was entirely honest and with no fraudulent intent, will be deemed a material one. Craighead vs. McLoney, Sup. Ct. Penn., 39 Leg. Intel. 280.

In relation to mortgages there always has and always will be difficulties. A careful man will never mortgage his home except as a last resort to raise money for legitimate purposes. In this connection, a peculiar system of mortgaging farms in Switzerland will be interesting. A farmer may borrow of a dozen men successfully, the simple record in an official book showing their order. If he fails to pay, a successor is found for him by beginning at the bottom of the list of debtors, and calling on each in his order to assume all the debts and manage the farm, or step aside and lose his claim.—*Prairie Farmer.*

A Freak of the Flood.

One of the strangest freaks of the recent flood is reported from Whitewater river, a few miles above Lawrenceburg, Ind., where Farmer Hunt lost forty acres of land and his neighbor, Fred. Newhouse, had a barren and rocky mill-site converted into ten acres of as rich land as the fertile valley affords. The land along the Whitewater is as rich as any in the West. An acre of ground here is an independence for a gardener, and ten acres are little less than a bonanza. During the flood the Whitewater bottoms were overflowed for miles along the stream, and the extraordinary height of the water created currents that had never been known before. Since the subsidence of the flood it has been found that forty acres of Farmer Hunt's richest soil have been carried away, leaving that portion of his farm practically worthless until restored by system of tillage and fertilizing. Fred. Newhouse, who recently removed to the Whitewater bottoms from Aurora, owned a mill-site just below Hunt's farm. Newhouse's property consisted of ten acres of barren land, unfit for farming purposes. A portion of this was a large millpond. The millpond is now filled to the level of the breast of the dam with the richest soil in the valley, and Mr. Newhouse's remaining acres of unproductive rocks are covered to the depth of several feet with the same rich deposit. Instead of being a loser by the flood he is ahead the value of ten acres of Whitewater valley land, which, when there is any of it in the market, commands from $200 to $500 an acre.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A. H. Stephens' Dogs.

Like Sir Walter Scott and Henry Clay, Stephens had all his life been fond of dogs. He owned one which he named "Sir Bingo Binks," from one of the characters in Sir Walter Scott's "St. Ronan's Well." Another, who was his constant companion for years, was named "Rio," a poodle dog. Upon his death he was buried in the garden, and over the red-clay mound a marble slab was placed, which, in the following epitaph, written by his brother, Mr. Linton Stephens, records his worth:

> Here rest the remains of
> What, in life, was a satire on the
> Human race,
> And an honor to his own,
> A Faithful Dog.

Goldsmith used to write and teach a pet dog to sit on his haunches, and Mr. Stephens, wifeless and childless as he was, lavished on his pet poodle all the warm affections of his nature. The first thing in in the morning he romped with his dog. He slept in the same room with his master, and when he was sick the faithful brute never left the room, save for a few moments, for days and weeks together. The dog accompanied his master all over the State. When left behind he watched the arrival of the trains at the depot, going through all the cars in search of him.

Dolly Madison is the only woman who was ever offered the privilege of the floor in the United States Senate. Peeresses and the families of peers are admitted to the floor of the house of lords, but no woman ever sets foot in the house of commons. Here, on the other hand, women are often admitted to the floor of the House

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

SOME NEW AND STRIKING FACTS IN HIS LIFE.

An Interesting Recital by a Friend of the Dead Governor—Mr. Stephens' Appearance in Congress—His Hospitality.

Dr. James P. Hambleton, of Georgia, is now a resident of Washington, D. C. He was intimate with the late Alexander H. Stephens during the whole lifetime of the latter. He furnishes a Chicago paper with somevery interesting reading about the late Georgian. He says: "Stephens was a physical curiosity, and the wonder is how his remarkable brain could have lived so long in so frail a tenement. He was in height five feet nine and one-half inches, and his weight was seldom more than from seventy-five to eighty pounds. He was without beard, his complexion was sallow, and he had large, brown, piercing eyes. About ten years ago a heavy farm-gate fell on him, fracturing the neck of his thighbone, which never united, and added greatly to his long sufferings. Before the accident he was quite erect, although he had a slight curvature of the vertebra. Physically he was the counterpart of Lord Nelson, of Trafalgar fame, and John Randolph, of Roanoke. The assistance he received when struggling for an education he never forgot, and many are the youths in Georgia who can never forget the vast amount of aid received from him in their adversity. No man, for his means, ever performed more disinterested acts of friendship. He carried his heart in his hand, and his house and his purse were always open to those in adversity, both white and colored. It is generally supposed that he was named after Alexander Hamilton, of Revolutionary fame. This is a popular mistake. I accompanied him on a visit to his mother's grave at the place of his birth. He pointed to the spot and said: 'That place beside her is reserved for my remains. She was a devout woman and named me after her favorite preacher (not clergyman), Alexander Hamilton, a primitive or "hard-shell" Baptist.' His voice was shrill as the notes of a silver trumpet, and could be distinctly heard in any part of the largest hall. As a parliamentarian he had but one superior in this country, the venerable ex-journal-clerk of the House, Colonel John M. Barclay, when Lian Boyd, of Kentucky, was speaker. The time of Mr. Stephens was much occupied in untying the parliamentary skein from which the House constantly suffered by the blunders of the chair, yet he never failed to untie the knot and put the House in order until the speaker ruled again.' Then the gentleman from Georgia would have to perform his work over again, and so it was continuously."

In regard to Mr. Stephens' quarrel with the late Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, Dr. Hambleton says: "In the joint political discussion Mr. Johnson frequently addressed Mr. Stephens as 'Sir Oracle,' which remark the latter considered an epithet of reproach, if not a direct insult. The result was that in the course of a few days he sent Mr. Johnson a challenge. His friend who bore it, Colonel A. H. Kennan, found Mr. Johnson attending divine service. Nevertheless, his mission being peremptory, at the first opportunity he delivered his charge. After reading the challenge Mr. Johnson immediately re entered the church and asked the congregation to unite with him in prayer for the speedy conversion and salvation of Alexander H. Stephens, who had invited him to mortal combat.' After listening to the prayer, Colonel Kennan returned to Liberty hall, the home of Mr. Stephens, and informed him of what had occurred, saying: 'I have heard Bishop Pierce pray and other eminent divines, but for earnestness, pathos and eloquence it surpasses all appeals to the Most High that I have ever heard from the lips of man.' This statement greatly affected Stephens, and he immediately withdrew the challenge, the result being a most cordial reconciliation and unbroken friendship to the end."

Mary Clemmer thus describes Mr. Stephens while in Congress: "A little way up the aisle sits a queer-looking bundle. An immense cloak, a high hat, and peering somewhere out of the middle a thin, pale, sad little face. This brain and eyes enrolled in countless thicknesses of flannel and broadcloth wrappings belong to the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia. How anything so small and sick and sorrowful could get here all the way from Georgia is a wonder. If he were to draw his last breath any instant you would not be surprised. If he were laid out in his coffin he wouldn't look any different, only then the fires would have gone out in those burning eyes. Set, as they are, in the waxwhite face, they seem to burn and blaze. Still, on the countenance is stamped that pathos of long continued suffering which goes so to the heart. He took the modified oath in his chair, and, when he had taken it, his friends picked him up in it and carried him off as if he were a feather."

Colonel R. M. Johnson, the close friend and biographer of the late governor of Georgia, said to a reporter of the Baltimore *American*: "Mr. Stephens' meal hours were timed in accordance with the arrival of railroad trains, and no lawyer of any repute, in attendance upon court near by, ever dreamed of putting up at the hotel. From the judge down they all, upon alighting from the train, walked to the residence of Mr. Stephens, where they knew, whether he was present or absent, they were expected. I have no doubt that it will be found that Governor Stephens had no bank account, or that it will not amount to $500. He reminded me, in his character of a promiscuous giver, of Bishop Johns of old, who, remonstrated with for being three times imposed upon by the same individual, said: 'Well, well; perhaps he is trying me to see who will get tired first—he of asking or I of giving.'" Colonel Johnston also related a curious dream which he had on the very night of Mr. Stephens' death. He dreamed that he and Mr. Stephens were riding in a buggy to no particular place, as he could remember, when a small sheet of water appeared before them. They drove on, but the water kept growing higher and higher about the carriage, until it appeared as if about to engulf them. At last came one huge wave, and Mr. Stephens, rising with the water about his waist, cried out: "I am gone this time," and immediately disappeared.

A "Draw."

"How's trade?" he asked of a dealer on Michigan avenue.

"Rather dull just now!" was the reply.

"Do you want something for a draw during dull times?"

"I might go into it."

"Give me fifty cents and I'll give you the greatest draw on the books."

"I'll go twenty-five."

The money was handed over and the grocer was presented with a ten-cent corkscrew.—*Free Press.*

FASHION NOTES.

Joule cloth is a rival of cheviots and tweeds.

New half-fitting wraps are cut with Japanese sleeves.

Postilion backs and points in front are the rule in basques.

New Khita cloths of light weight come in fine checks in the new colors.

The white India cashmere robes, with India cashmere palm leaf and other oriental designs, are the costliest woolen stuffs brought out this season. They are priced at $100 a robe.

A stylish spring bonnet in "Queen Mab" shape, which is of the poke order of bonnets, is made of amber-colored straw. About the crown is draped a wide pattern of gold lace, which partly veils a small wreath of scarlet roses and mignonettes. The inside of the bonnet is faced with crimson velvet, and upon the extreme edge is set a row of pale amber beads.

In many New York stores devoted to the sale of elegant lingerie is quite a display of Elizabethan and Mary Stuart ruffs. Some are made of lace and others of the sheerest of India muslin. To keep them in an upright position a stiff, invisible net lining is used. Roman pearl beads, large and small, according to fancy, are sewn on the edge. To suit this style the throat must be long and slender or moderately so, and the hair of the wearer dressed high.

The fashions for the present season are to be singularly eclectic. Silk, satin, velvet, plush, pekin, faille, brocade, are all worn to some extent, and are all in "good form." So, too, with the colors; dark green, dark blue, garnet, ruby, bronze, olive, terra-cotta and seal brown are all equally fashionable for street wear. Long cloaks are as much seen as the jaunty Newmarkets, and hats and bonnets can hardly be too large or too small to be considered out of style.

Novelties in Shoes and Stockings.

The rage for novelties in shoes and stockings, says the New York *Evening Post*, is quite as great as ever. There certainly never was a time when women with pretty feet could display them to greater advantage; or, on the other side, when women with ungraceful ones could hide them so successfully. For the former are styles and colors beyond enumeration. For the latter are exceedingly low cut sandals and slippers in oronze kid, black satin or black undressed kid, with a bit of embroidery or beading upon the pointed toes; these to be worn invariably with stockings of black or some dark shade, the pale tints being left for those whose delicately-shaped feet can best venture to display them. Among the novel fancies for these favored ones are Charles IX. shoes of silk, matching the costume, and Watteau shoes of white Suede kid. The latter usually have the toes handpainted, this ornamentation often being done by the ladies themselves after purchasing the plain shoes. Although this material is easily soiled, it is very easily cleaned with clay pipe powder. Sandals of gray kid or bronze are worn with home toilets over stockings of cardinal silk, this being a particularly elegant combination in foot dressing. Pale silver-gray silk stockings, embroidered on the instep with delicate mauve flowers, are also the height of elegance; these are worn with low cut slippers of pale gray kid, worked on the toes with cut steel and fine heliotrope beads. Black shoes, that a short time ago were so fashionable for dancing and evening wear, are quite discarded, and the sandal or shoe, like the gloves and the fan, must always match the toilet.

Two Curious Plants.

Two rare plants have lately been added to the conservatory of Cornell university. One, which is called the insect plant, is known botanically as the Schinus molle. It is a pretty shrub that grows in the warmer parts of South America. It resembles our native sumac, but has aromatic leaves. When some of the leaflets are placed in water they begin to dart about upon the surface like so many aquatic insects. The explanation of this is that the leaves contain numerous sacs of volatile oil, which explode when brought into contact with water. The oil is then expelled with such violence as to cause the insect-like movement.

The other plant is a specimen of the Magnifera indica, or the mango tree of India, which bears a kidney-shaped fruit about four inches long. The fruit is much esteemed as an article of food in the tropics, but it requires some time to get used to it, as it has a flavor of turpentine. Under hothouse culture the plants seldom have fruit.

One Poisonous Lizard.

A paper recently presented before the Philadelphia College of Physicians stated that in response to inquiries two letters had been received from Arizona, one of which described the lizard as more peaceful and harmless than a young missionary, while the other declared it to be "worse then a whole apothecary shop." Recent experiments made with captive specimens of the Gila monster, however, seem to demonstrate satisfactorily its poisonous nature. Small animals and birds were killed by its bite. It has numerous small teeth, and when it bites a quantity of saliva is discharged. This saliva or fluid is found to be an active poison of very peculiar nature. It causes no local injury, but seems to act directly upon the heart, arresting its action in diastole. Its effect is entirely different from that of the venom of serpents, which causes local hemorrhage.

A Toothsome Morsel.

This from the Madison (Wis.) *Democrat* conveys its own moral: Hold on! We are cognizant of the fact that an aching tooth was last night cured by the application of St. Jacobs Oil. The young fellow got mad over his raging tooth in the ballroom, and rushed straightway to a drug store, where he applied the good old German Remedy; in ten minutes the toothache had gone.

Daniel Woods, of Indianapolis, is dead, at the age of 106 years. He served in the English army under the Iron Duke; was at the battle of Waterloo, and accompanied Napoleon to St. Helena.

For Thick Heads.

Heavy stomachs, bilious conditions—Wells' May Apple Pills—antibilious, cathartic. 10-25c

Compare the dose and quantity of Hood's Sarsaparilla and you have conclusive proof of its superior strength and cheapness. Try it.

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer restores health, vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1

To make new hair grow use Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum. This natural petroleum hair renewer, as recently improved, is the only thing that will really produce new hair. It is a delightful dressing.

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 15c.

The best fitting collars and cuffs you can get are the Chrolithion. Now for sale at all first-class stores.

LYON'S Patent Heel Sufferer the only invention that makes old boots straight as new.

WONDERFUL REVELATIONS OF THE MICROSCOPE.

Discovery of the Most Deadly Enemy of Mankind—The Bacillus and Its Ravages.

The scientific world has been greatly startled and agitated of late by the discovery with the microscope of the most dreadful enemy of mankind in the form of myriads of little death-dealing parasites. The air we breathe and live in, is charged with these deadly little growths in proportion as it is infected from various noxious sources. Having by recent experiments and research been shown to be the most fruitful cause of disease known, and the welfare and health of every individual depending so largely on the freedom from their destructive ravages, it is but natural that the reports of recent investigators in this field of scientific inquiry should be widely read, and that every phase of these astounding discoveries should be subject to universal discussion. At first received with some suspicion they have at length been thoroughly proven, and are now receiving the unqualified indorsement of the leading scientific men throughout the world. But little else is talked of in the schools and clubs of science, and the medical and scientific journals are crowded with the testimony that is being added corroborative of the value of the marvelous discovery which is pronounced the greatest advance in medical science of modern times.

To L. PASTEUR, the eminent French scientist, who by his learned investigations has saved to France so many millions of dollars, is probably due the honor of first pointing out the terrible power of these germs. In recognition of his great service the government has recently voted him from the public treasury $10,000, with which to continue his experiments. He has described several varieties of these parasites, some comparatively harmless, others extremely dangerous. One form he proved by a series of vaccinations and other conclusive experiments was the cause of death of many thousands of animals and herds of cattle; another the active agent in the death of fowls by cholera. Acting upon the knowledge he had gained of the nature of these germs, he pointed out a means of relief that speedily prevented a spread of the diseases and ended their devastation.

TYNDALL, with the aid of other eminent English investigators, made a number of examinations of the floating particles in the atmosphere, and found numbers of living spores capable of producing disease. In dry and healthy localities but few germs were found, and these of the harmless varieties, while in low damp places, crowded houses and unhealthy cities, the poisonous germs were extremly numerous everywhere.

DR RUDOLPH KOCH, of Wallstein, Germany, a man whose work in connection with the organisms of contagious diseases has made him a recognized authority upon the subject, by experimenting after the methods of VILLEMIN, has discovered and published an account of one of the most dangerous varieties, to which it is proven more deaths are due than to any disease incident to the human race.

He describes it as a simple cellular organism belonging to the same order as the *bacteria*. When dried the germs may, without losing any vitality, endure great extremes of temperature. Being as fine and as light as dust, invisible to the naked eye, they may be blown any distance by the wind or carried upon the clothing or body. Like seeds, they may lie for months or years undisturbed upon the furniture, floor, carpets, curtains, walls, or in the bedding, and only requiring a proper degree of warmth, moisture and food to waken into life, develop and grow. They thrive and live in the blood, lymph, mucus and secretions of the human body. When the system is unhealthy or weak they attack the cells that make up the animal frame. Any albuminous fluid will furnish them with food for growth, and a single drop is sufficient to contain hundreds. Examined with microscopes of great power, which enlarge them so that they can be seen and studied, they have the appearance of minute rod-like bodies having, when active, some power of motion. They bend in the middle like a bow and straighten with a jerk that sends them a few times their own length. At the temperature of the human body they are the most active.

Their power of increase or reproduction is remarkably great. One germ in a few weeks' time, under favorable conditions, will give rise to millions. The process is by simple growth and division. Cold destroys or prevents their growth, and this is why refrigeration prevents decay of meats and other animal foods. Exposed to warmth these small organisms attack and eat up the albuminous tissues, leaving a foul mass. The odors so common to this process are given off by these minute organisms, and is about the only indication of their presence. This is the warning of nature and it is an instinct to avoid all such smells. The foul breath, bad odors of old sores, etc., leads man to avoid these germs in a great measure. The danger of their presence in the body can be imagined when their presence is considered. A few germs may be readily absorbed into the system by breathing air containing them. They are thus drawn into the interior of the body through the long and narrow respiratory passages of the throat, chest and nose, which are lined with soft membrane and covered with sticky mucus. In this fluid they find ready lodgment and favorable conditions for development, increase and growth. The "cold" or catarrh, ozena or chronic catarrh, hay fever, etc., are common manifestations of the effects of one of the least harmful of these germs or *microzymes*. In the discharges from the respiratory passages at such times thousands of the living animalcule are found. The fever, debility, pains in the bones, loss of appetite, etc., are indications of their depressing effects upon the vital organs.

It is from germs of slower development, however, that the greatest danger follows. To the one most fully described by KOCH is due more deaths than to any other known cause. According to the researches of CRUTER, FLINT and DEIKERINE, over eight million people die every year from this cause alone. The annual deaths in France, England, Germany and Russia from their destruction was over one and a half millions. In the United States and Canada over three hundred thousand persons perished in the last year from the *bacillus* alone. The most common disease resulting from it is consumption of the lungs, but other organs of the body are liable to be affected as they develop slowly but surely in any organ that may be in a weak or unhealthy state.

If active and healthy, the liver, kidneys and bowels have to a wonderful extent the power of expelling these deadly animalcule or parasites from the system. And this fact furnishes an important indication for the successful treatment of all the long list of maladies caused by these parasites as will be hereinafter shown.

The studies of LANCISCA, an eminent Italian, and WOOD, FORMAD and others, are interesting, as showing the large variety of chronic diseases as heretofore classified that result from these germs. Among the most common were "liver complaint," biliousness or torpid liver, dyspepsia or indigestion, lung affections, bronchitis, kidney diseases, chronic diarrhœa, spinal complaint, fever-sores, white swellings, hip-joint disease, rheumatism, malarial diseases, such as fever and ague or intermittent fever, general and nervous debilities, female weaknesses, chronic catarrh of the head or ozena, many forms of unhealthy discharges from internal organs, and all the various scrofulous affections of the skin, glands, bones, joints, etc., including consumption, which is but scrofulous disease of the lungs.

In this large catalogue of apparently widely differing diseases, but really all depending upon a common cause, and therefore naturally to be successfully treated on the same general principles, examination of the blood and secretions revealed large numbers of these parasites, and curiously enough the number bore a direct relation to the severity of the disease, a comparatively small number being present in mild cases and a very large proportion in bad cases. Under the use of the specific treatment which they give, and which is substantially the same as that described and recommended later in this review, the number was seen to steadily diminish from day to day until, with the restoration of health and bodily strength, they could not be found at all.

The greatest variety of symptoms were found to accompany their presence, due to the peculiarities of the constitution, the part of the body most seriously affected, and the efforts of the different organs to rid the system of these germs. Among the most common were frequent headaches, neuralgic pains, nausea, constipation, poor or variable appetites, diarrhœa, bad breath, hectic fever, cough, night-sweats, cold extremities, dyspepsia, catarrh, sore throat, sore eyes, etc., while where the skin was affected, salt-rheum, boils, carbuncles, scurf skin, erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire and other symptoms were common, and all gradually but with certainty were cured by the same means. The hectic fever so often met with in consumption, with the hacking or tearing cough, night sweats, diarrhœa, and other symptoms due to the efforts of nature to throw off and expel these germs were also readily controlled and cured in the same way as were the old sores, abscesses and ulcers in the lungs, liver and other important organs.

The corrosive acids and mineral poisons are found to possess the power of killing these germs, but the dangerous nature of such powerful agents prevent their internal use. For the purpose of expelling the germs when once within the system it is necessary to resort to vegetable remedies in order to cleanse the blood of the germs without injury to the patient.

An American physician of large experience in the treatment of all forms of chronic diseases, now conclusively shown to be caused by parasitic life, for many years devoted much time to the investigation of the causes of these affections, and in the treatment of many thousands of cases developed and thoroughly tested a combination of vegetable agents which he used with marvelous success in their cure.

In cases of wasting disease, as consumption or scrofula of the lungs and other organs, and in all cases attended with great weakness, it was found to exert the most wonderful tonic and restorative influences, beside its nutritive properties far surpass those of cod liver oil or any of the remedial agents resorted to by the medical profession in such cases. Hypophosphites, iron and quinine bear no comparison to it in building up the strength of the debilitated. The recipe, as advised by him, has been used for years with the greatest success in a vast and most successful practice.

The written experience of the many sufferers who have been cured and who express in terms of the highest praise their indorsement of its great value, are sufficient to fill volumes. Living witnesses are everywhere, monuments to modern genius and scientific progress in the healing art.

Sufferers from "liver complaint," giving rise to "bad blood," consumption, scrofula, and other affections and symptoms, the results of blood poisoning from the ravages of the deadly parasites or disease germs so briefly referred to, find in this remedy prompt relief and a permanent cure. The great and increasing demand for this God-given and peerless remedy for so many apparently different, but really kindred, ailments, led to its preparation in pure and convenient form under the name of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It can be obtained the world over at drug and general stores, and full directions for its use will be found in the pamphlet that surrounds each bottle. It exerts the most wonderful stimulating and invigorating influence on the liver, that greatest gland of the human system, which has been aptly termed the "housekeeper of our health." Through the increased action of the liver and other emunctory organs of the system, all poisonous germs are rendered inactive and gradually expelled from the system with other impurities. In some cases, where there are unhealthy discharges, as from the nostrils in cases of either acute or chronic catarrh, the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, a mild and healing antiseptic lotion, should be associated with the use of the Discovery. It is also advisable to use this lotion in other local manifestations of disease of mucous surfaces. By this means the germs of disease are destroyed and the membranes cleansed before any of the poisonous *bacilli* are absorbed into the blood. In sore throat, quinsy or diphtheria, the Catarrh Remedy liquid should be used as a gargle, and the Golden Medical Discovery taken freely.

In women where weakness of special organs is common and almost certain to be developed, attended by backache, bearing-down sensations and other local symptoms, the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in conjunction with that of the Discovery, speedily restores the healthy functions and assists in building up and invigorating the system.

In any case where the bowels have been costive and are not regulated and acted upon sufficiently by the mild laxative properties possessed by the Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets (little liver pills), taken in small doses of only one or two each day, will aid materially in establishing healthy action, and in expelling the disease-producing germs from the blood and system.

At the risk of repetition and by way of recapitulation, we may truthfully say that Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the worst scrofula to a common blotch, pimple or eruption. Erysipelas, salt-rheum, fever sores, scaly or rough skin, in short, all diseases caused by disease germs in the blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying and invigorating medicine. Great eating ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influences. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing tetter, rose rash, boils, carbuncles, sore eyes, scrofulous sores and swellings, white swellings, goiter or thick neck and enlarged glands.

"The blood is the life." Thoroughly cleanse this fountain of health by using Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and soundness of constitution are established.

Consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs induced by the deadly disease germ *bacillus*, is promptly and positively arrested and cured by this sovereign remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE thought favorably of calling it his "consumption cure," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine that from its wonderful combination of germ-destroying, as well as tonic or strengthening, alterative or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, diuretic, pectoral and nutritive properties is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all chronic diseases of the liver, blood, kidneys and lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternated with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, and torpid liver or "biliousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, short breath, consumptive night sweats and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. In the cure of bronchitis, severe coughs and consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and